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WOOL Situation

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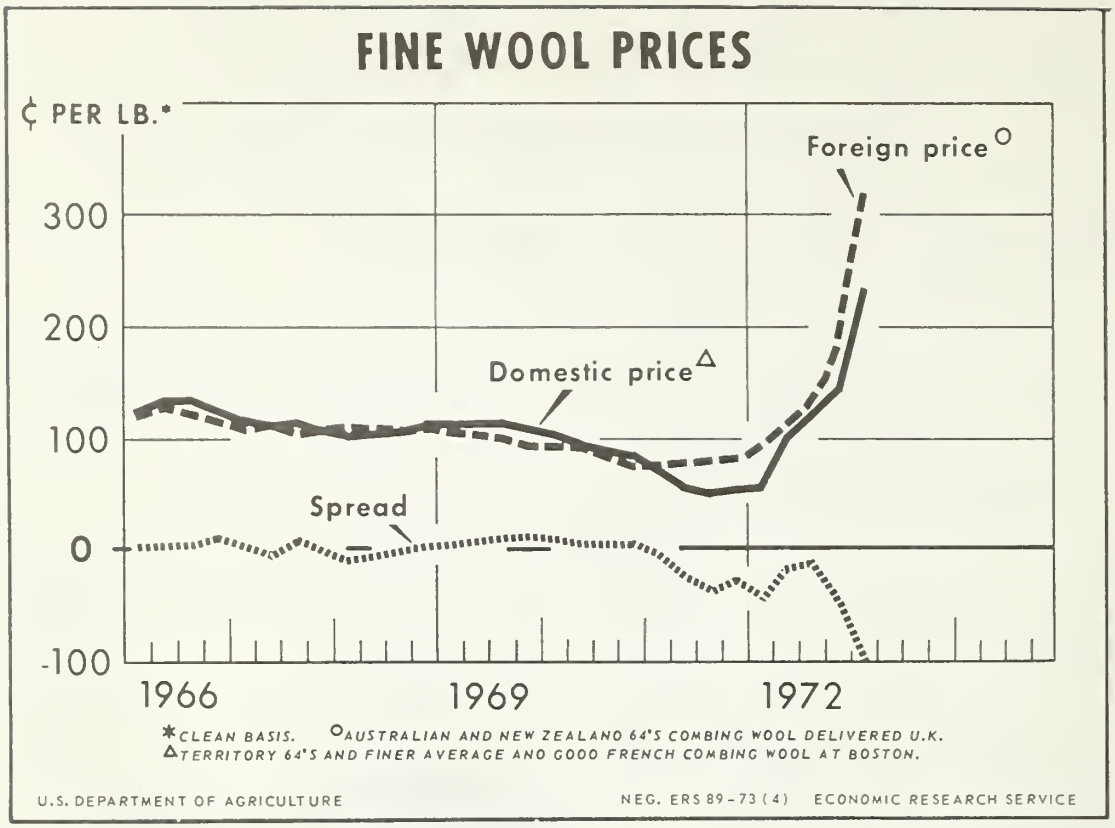
FINE WOOL PRICES
¢ PER LB.*
300
200
100
0
-100
Foreign price○
Domestic price△
Spread
1966
1969
1972
*CLEAN BASIS. ○AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND 64'S COMBING WOOL DELIVERED U.K.
△TERRITORY 64'S AND FINER AVERAGE AND GOOD FRENCH COMBING WOOL AT BOSTON.
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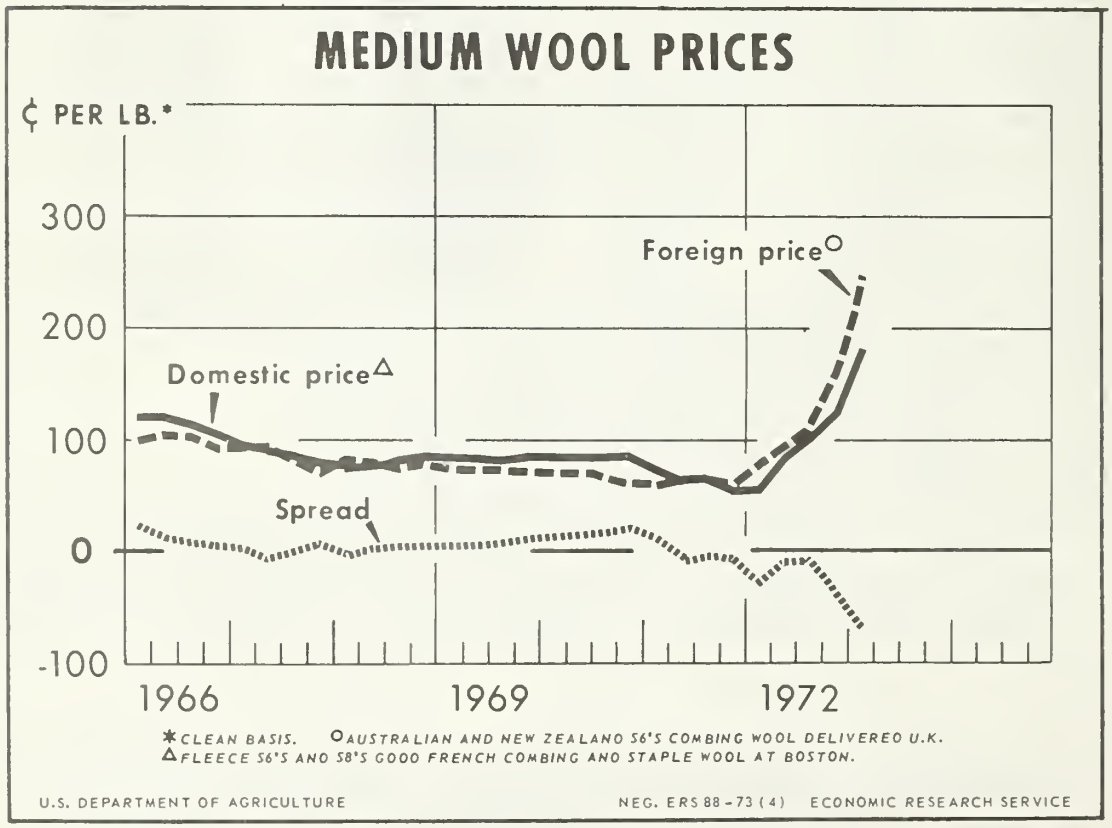
MEDIUM WOOL PRICES
¢ PER LB.*
300
200
100
0
-100
Foreign price○
Domestic price△
Spread
1966
1969
1972
*CLEAN BASIS. ○AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND 56'S COMBING WOOL DELIVERED U.K.
△FLEECE 56'S AND 58'S GOOD FRENCH COMBING AND STAPLE WOOL AT BOSTON.
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THE WOOL SITUATION

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Approved by
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and Summary released
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Principal contributor
Larry B. Clayton

Economic and Statistical Analysis Division

Economic Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

• • •

The *Wool Situation* is published in February, April, August, and October.

SUMMARY

Farm prices of shorn wool during 1973 will average sharply above last year, probably topping the Wool Act incentive price of 72 cents a pound. Prices have come down from the highs posted in mid-March. But some two-thirds of the 1973 clip reportedly had been sold or contracted prior to the market break. Wool prices overseas, including the March turnaround, have dominated the U.S. situation. Domestic supplies of raw apparel wool this year are down, with stocks reduced and production declining. Mill use has held up. Also, despite recent declines around the world, prices in foreign markets have continued unusually high relative to domestic prices.

U.S. wool markets strengthened during 1972. Farm prices for the year averaged 35.0 cents a pound, grease basis, compared with the depression-level 19.4 cents in 1971. There was slightly less production along with a pickup in mill use. Imports of raw apparel wool in 1972 declined and exports of domestic raw wool increased, relecting higher prices elsewhere.

The estimate of 6 percent fewer stock sheep on farms and ranches January 1 means less wool will be shorn in 1973. Production last year, at 158 million pounds, grease basis, was off by a nominal 2 million from 1971, as slightly fewer sheep were shorn. Average fleece weights didn't change. Production was down in the territory wool States, but stable in the native wool States.

Mill use of raw apparel wool during January-February averaged the same as a year earlier and probably will stay close in the months ahead. Price levels may eventually limit mill input of raw wool. However, mill stocks of broadwoven fabric continue relatively low, despite a recent upturn in production. And backlogs of orders for fabric have reached a 3-year high. Also, the potential remains good for exporting products of domestic mills.

Carpet wool use this year likely will total less than in 1972, as prices of these wools also have increased sharply. Consumption has already turned downward. January-February mill use averaged a third less than a year earlier.

U.S. imports of semiprocessed and manufactured apparel wool textiles have declined slightly. Exports, primarily of wool tops, have continued with Japan the leading buyer. The raw wool price advantage in the United States relative to prices elsewhere and devaluation of the dollar have prompted shifts in trade patterns.

Exports of domestic raw wool may decline this year, and imports of apparel raw wools likely will increase. Domestic stocks and production of raw apparel wool are off and mill use is expected to hold up. Duty-free raw wool imports probably will decline, following the expected trend in mill use of carpet wool.

Declining world production and stocks of wool along with a strong recovery in mill consumption stimulated prices during 1972 and into this year. By March 1973, prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wools averaged 3.3 times their year-earlier level. Subsequently, wool prices averaged lower. Southern Hemisphere auctions closed for the Easter recess with prices of 64's wool off a fifth and 50's wool nearly a tenth from average March levels. There may be a further general decline in the months ahead. Some of the intense bidding of past months—which contributed to the rapid increase in prices—has eased. Mill use likely will slow as the year wears on.

U.S. producer prices of mohair increased 51 cents a pound in 1972 to an annual average of 81.4 cents, grease basis. Another increase is in store this year. March 1973 prices averaged $1.75 a pound. Little change is expected in 1973 U.S. production. But stocks and supplies are off sharply. Exports of domestic mohair in 1972 increased 54 percent to a new record of 19 million pounds, clean content. Limited supplies and higher prices likely will mean smaller exports in 1973, and domestic consumption may lag.

THE U.S. WOOL SITUATION

Wool Prices Volatile

Farm prices of shorn wool moved along a recovery pattern throughout 1972 and then staged a boom of Korean War magnitude the first 3 month of 1973. However, since late March, previous bull traders jumped clear out of the market for awhile. (See table 1.)

Prices received by growers for shorn wool had dropped to a depression-ebb 19.4 cents a pound, grease basis, in 1971. The average increased to 35.0 cents in 1972 with a high of 52 cents coming late in the year on small quantities. Prices of wool delivered to the trade in January 1973 increased to about 54 cents and then to about 97 cents in March. These prices, however, probably applied to small quantities. Weather usually limits shearing, and therefore deliveries during the first 3 months of the year to some 10-15 percent of the annual clip (table 14). Still, as a result of substantial contracting for delivery beginning around the more important spring shearing dates, prices reportedly have been set on around two-thirds of total production. Prices on many of these wools at the high in mid-March were quoted around $1.20, grease basis, for medium wools to an average of $1.50-$1.55 for bulk quantities of fine wool.

Table 1.—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973[1]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	37.4	35.6	25.3	17.7	54.4
February	38.2	35.7	24.6	19.6	74.7
March	40.4	36.5	23.3	24.2	97.2
April	42.8	37.5	22.9	29.1	
May	43.5	36.6	21.2	34.5	
June	42.8	37.5	21.3	39.4	
July	41.4	37.1	18.7	39.2	
August	39.9	34.2	17.9	38.4	
September	39.2	31.6	18.9	35.8	
October	39.6	32.5	17.0	50.9	
November	38.6	31.7	17.9	52.5	
December	38.6	28.2	16.8	49.3	
Weighted season average	41.8	35.5	19.4	35.0	

[1] Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

But what had appeared to be insatiable demand for wool is changing. The last week in March probably will be recorded as the time when demand and price trends turned around. Trading came to a standstill, scheduled sales were delayed, and reassessments of the market became the primary activity with a few tests bids scattered around the country. It was not until the third week of April that substantial quantities were again traded. Prices, compared with March highs, were down a third.

Prices of all grades of domestic wool have been moving in parallel fashion, although the difference between prices of fine and medium wools has widened. This reflects a return of the normal preference and balanced supply demand situation for the fine wools. Prices of the fine wools during much of 1970 and 1971 were low relative to the medium wools, with abundant supplies and lagging demand for the finer grades. (See figures 1 and 2, and table 7.)

The price spread between similar quality domestic and foreign wool widened further during the early

months of 1973. Prices of U.S. wools fell to low levels relative to foreign wools in 1971 and stayed low in 1972. Increased exports and limited imports of both raw wool and wool tops have been associated with these unusual price relationships.

Domestic prices of raw wool over the last year have been influenced by slightly smaller production and declining imports. Also, mill use has recovered from 1971 and there were again exports of domestic raw wool last year. The recent bulge in domestic markets as well as the subsequent drop, however, was more a reflection of competition and prices in foreign markets. Intense buying overseas forced prices of competitive apparel wools to extreme highs, and then as the ranks of these avid buyers thinned out, prices declined.

Domestic wool markets in the months ahead will be affected by another decline in production. Mill use may stay close to year-earlier levels, based on buoyant consumer demand for textiles and further exports of wool tops. However, an expected slip in prices in foreign markets would put downward pressure on domestic wools. Some seesawing of domestic prices is a strong possibility, particularly in the wake of recent sharp declines. But over the longer pull, prices of domestic wools likely will average lower.

The 1973 season-average farm price of wool should more than double the 35.0 cents of 1972 and may also be well above the Wool Act incentive price of 72 cents. Prices of wool sold prior to the market break, including contract wools, probably averaged near the dollar mark. Expected weaker prices on later marketings will keep the annual average below a dollar. But overall, 1973 will yield producers a strong market return from wool.

Wool Act Payments for 1973=Zero

Government payments to producers of wool and mohair for 1967 to 1971 averaged $74 million a year. The low during this period occurred on 1969 marketings when payments totaled nearly $53 million. The high was for 1971 at $113 million. Preliminary figures indicate a decline of about 41 percent to $66 million for 1972. Prospects are for no payments on 1973 marketings of shorn wool and mohair, since average farm prices of both products in the open market are expected to exceed support prices under the Wool Act. Also, there would be no payments on this year's unshorn lambs as these are determined from payments on shorn wool. (See table 15.)

Fluctuations in payments mainly result from changing market prices which in turn reflect changing supply/demand conditions, including prices in foreign markets. U.S. market prices of shorn wool in 1972 increased 16 cents a pound from 1971, reducing government payments. Mohair prices jumped 51 cents in 1972, and exceeded the support level, eliminating any payments. Production volume has trended downward over the years and tended to reduce the amount of payments. The incentive price for shorn wool was raised 9 percent from 66 cents a pound in 1967 to 72 cents during 1970-73, as required by law. Support for mohair increased 5 percent from 76.4 cents a pound in 1967 to 80.2 cents since 1970.

Wool Production Trends Mixed

Production of shorn wool was unchanged in the native States during 1972, after having trended downward since 1960. Of the leading wool producing States in this area, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, and Kansas reported significant increases. Total production of shorn wool in the 11 Western States, Texas, and South Dakota, decreased 2 percent. Sizable increases were reported for South Dakota, 7 percent, and Oregon, 11 percent. Texas, the leader, had 3 percent less output. (See table 16.)

Total U.S. production of shorn wool, at 158 million pounds, grease basis, was down by a little more than 1 percent. There were slightly fewer sheep shorn. The average fleece weight was the same as a year earlier—8.4 pounds. Output of pulled wool, at about 10 million pounds, grease basis, was down a fifth. The clean fiber content of combined shorn and pulled wool production totaled 82.4 million pounds, about 3 percent less than in 1971. (See tables 17 and 18.)

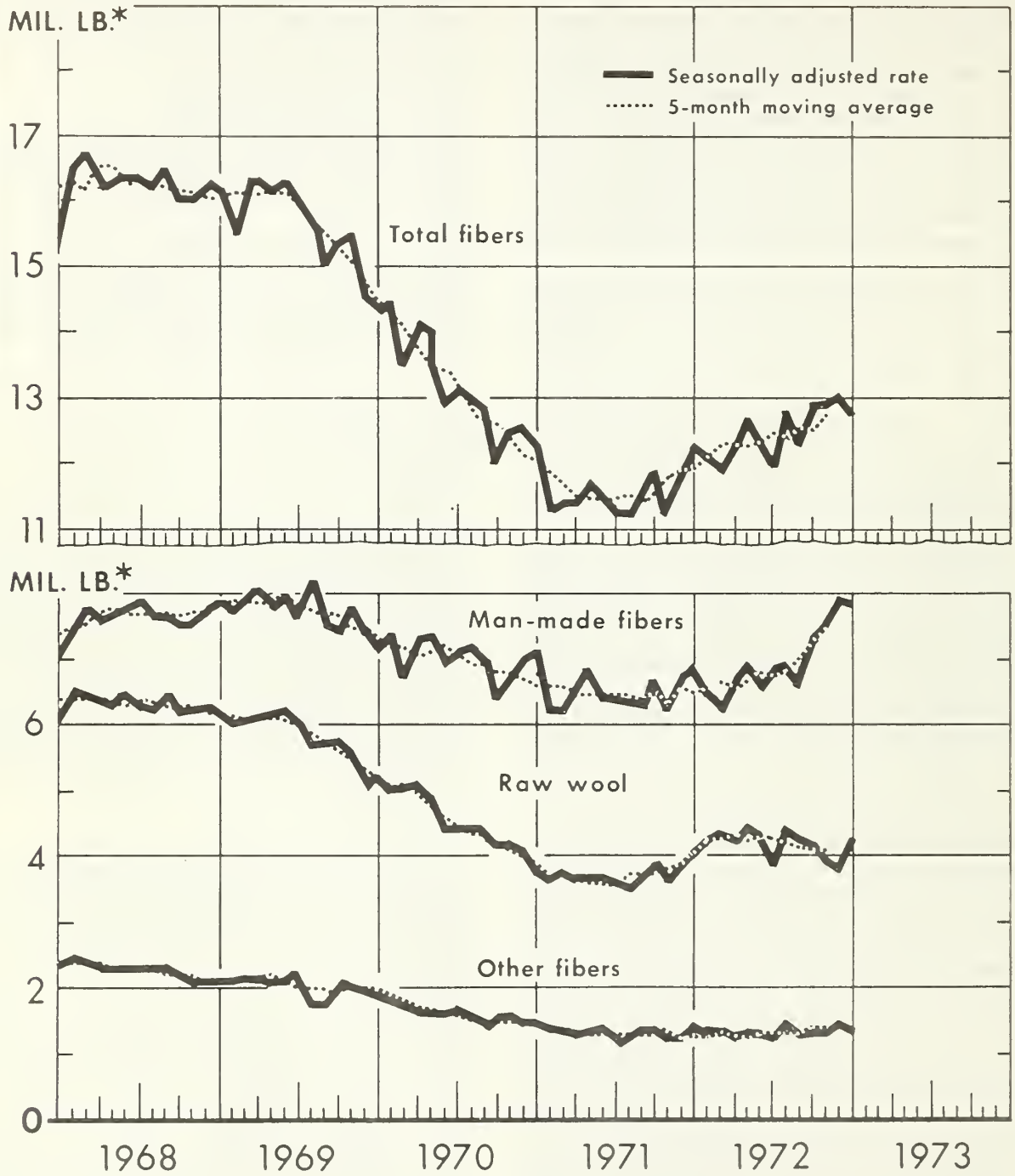
Prospects are for less wool production during 1973. Little or no change is likely in fleece weight. But the 6-percent decrease in the January 1, 1973, stock sheep inventory points to fewer shearings. Shorn wool production likely will decline in both native and territory wool States, where similar percentage declines have occurred in stock sheep inventories.

Wool Mill Fiber Use Stable

Total fiber use in wool mills has been relatively stable since the middle of last year, based on seasonally adjusted weekly rates of consumption. Wool use has slipped a little in recent months, with a decline in the carpet sector; use of apparel wool has been relatively flat. Consumption rates of reused and reprocessed wool have held firm while use of man-made fibers has increased slightly. Although individual fiber components are showing mixed changes, the overall trend for wool mill activity indicates that stability may have replaced the recovery phase of mid-1971 to mid-1972. (See figures 3 and 4, and tables 2, 3, and 19.)

Weekly mill use of raw apparel wool has been relatively stable, despite a strong revival in consumer demand sparked by increasing incomes. Higher prices of raw apparel wool probably have limited recent consumption rates, also implying further inroads by man-made fibers. However, opportunities have continued for further exports of domestically

WOOL MILL FIBER USE



*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE - SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL.

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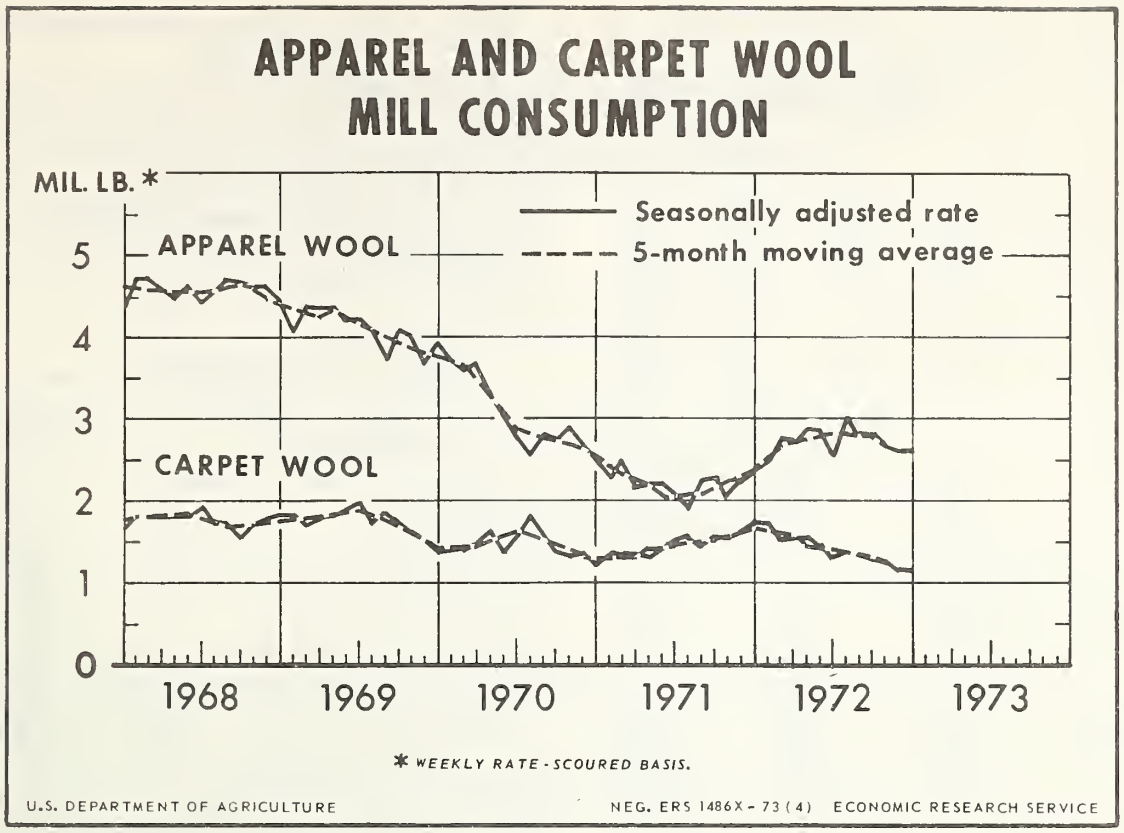


Table 2.—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1963	251,344	160,399	411,743
1964	233,932	122,737	356,669
1965	274,696	112,330	387,026
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	93,758	312,793
1970	163,652	76,609	240,261
1971	116,310	75,151	191,461
1972[1]	142,233	76,368	218,601
Jan.-Feb.[1]			
1972 (8 weeks)	19,921	14,789	34,710
1973 (9 weeks)	22,379	11,091	33,470

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

produced wool tops. Also, the position of wool mills with respect to stocks and orders for apparel fabric has improved to a 3-year high. Their stocks of finished wool apparel fabric by the end of January 1973 totaled 20 percent more than a year earlier, but backlogs of orders for fabric had doubled. The price situation may eventually erode mill use of apparel wool. Still, use during 1973 as a whole may compare relatively well with the 142 million pounds, scoured basis, of last year, based on exports of products and improved fabric balance at the mill level.

January-February weekly output of wool tops was up 5 percent from a year earlier. Apparel wool use on the woolen system declined by 7 percent. Distribution of apparel wool use by grade shifted slightly the first 2 months of 1973 with wools grading coarser than 60's moving ahead. (See table 3.)

Prospects for carpet wool consumption in 1973 have been dimmed by limited world supplies and higher average prices of these wools. Man-made fibers likely will make further inroads in the expanding market for carpets, and wool use probably will be down from the 76 million pounds, scoured basis, of 1972.

U.S. domestic consumption of all fibers rose 8 percent per capita last year, continuing the long-term upward trend. Use of apparel wool at 0.9 pound per person was the same as in 1971. Mill use increased, but larger exports of apparel wool products coupled with slightly less imports kept total availability of apparel wool stable. Carpet wool consumption of 0.4 pound per capita also was the same as in 1971. Use of cotton and rayon and acetate declined. Consumption of non-cellulosic fibers continued up, accounting for 52 percent of total domestic fiber consumption. (See figures 5 and 6, and table 21.)

Table 3.—Distribution of apparel wool consumption

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and Coarser	Total
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
		Woolen system		
1968	35.8	56.2	8.0	100.0
1969	37.0	55.1	7.9	100.0
1970	35.7	54.4	9.9	100.0
1971	36.5	53.7	9.8	100.0
1972[1]	39.6	53.2	7.2	100.0
Jan.-Feb.[1]				
1972	40.0	52.4	7.6	100.0
1973	32.4	61.4	6.2	100.0
		Worsted system		
1968	58.0	42.0		100.0
1969	59.3	40.7		100.0
1970	46.7	53.3		100.0
1971	49.8	50.2		100.0
1972[1]	59.4	40.6		100.0
Jan.-Feb.[1]				
1972	54.4	45.6		100.0
1973	53.7	46.3		100.0
		Total		
1968	50.2	49.8		100.0
1969	51.2	48.8		100.0
1970	43.1	56.9		100.0
1971	45.2	54.8		100.0
1972[1]	52.4	47.6		100.0
Jan.-Feb.[1]				
1972	48.6	51.4		100.0
1973	45.7	54.3		100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Wool Fabric Output Tilts Up

Production of broadwoven wool fabric during 1972 totaled 102 million linear yards, a tenth less than in 1971. Output was less than year-earlier levels the first 3 quarters, but increased a fourth in October-December. Shifts in production occurred largely in fabrics for apparel use. Combined production of wool blankets and other non-apparel broadwoven fabric was up a third for the year as a whole. Production of woven felts increased slightly. (See table 22.)

Apparel fabric production in 1972, at 96 million linear yards, was off about 12 percent. Production for women's and children's clothing, which are primarily of woolen constructions, increased 3 percent. Men's wear fabric output, where worsted fabric use is concentrated, declined by a third, reflecting inroads of man-made fiber knit goods in suits and other end products.

Expansion in mill shipments of all kinds of carpets and rugs slowed somewhat during the second half of 1972. But total shipments for the year were up 19 percent to a new record of 902 million square yards. A likely further increase in 1973 would reflect strong consumer preference for upgrading home furnishings and increased use of carpets in commercial and various institutional facilities. (See table 4.)

Table 4.—U.S. mill shipments of rugs and carpets

Year and quarter	Total	Change from a year earlier
	Million square yards	*Percent*
1969	642.6	+9.6
1970	680.5	+5.9
1971	755.2	+11.0
1972	902.0	+19.4
1971		
1st	171.2	+6.4
2nd	188.5	+10.9
3rd	190.2	+11.4
4th	205.3	+14.8
1972		
1st	207.7	+21.3
2nd	229.5	+21.8
3rd	225.9	+18.8
4th	238.9	+16.4

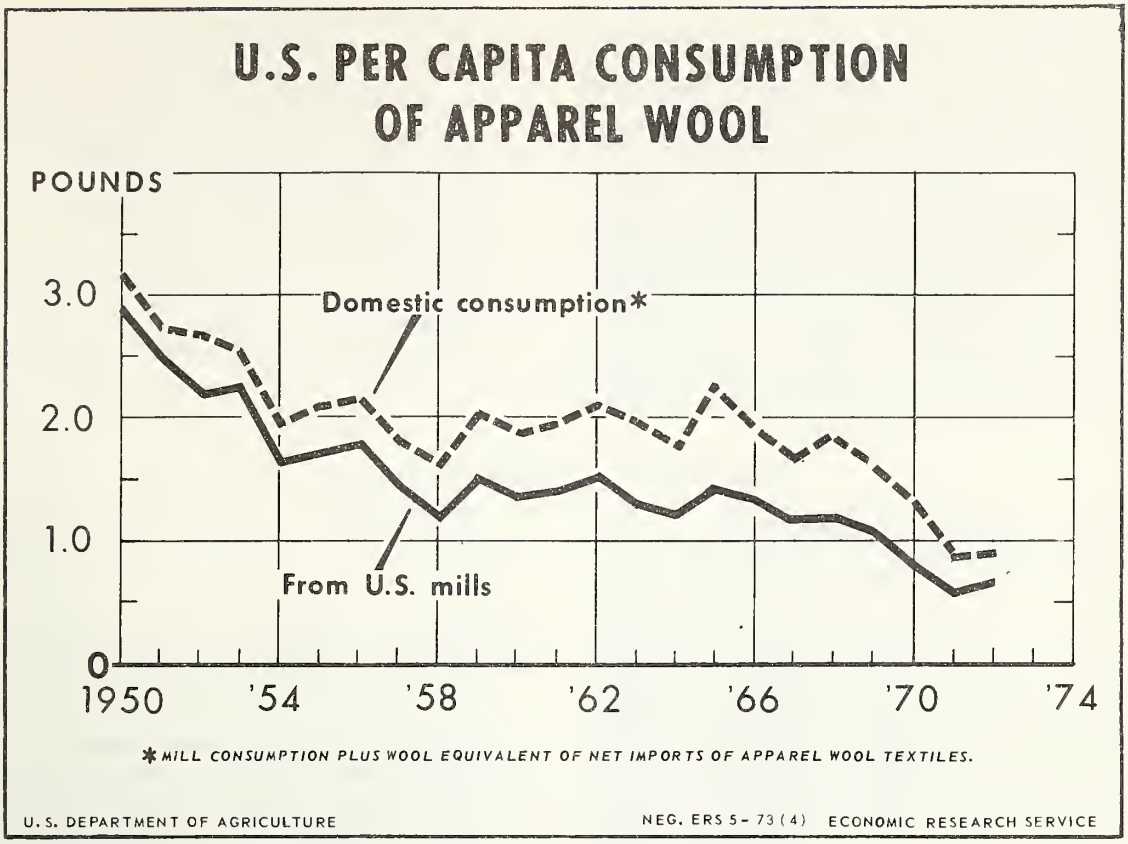
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Foreign Trade Shifting For Wool Textiles

Marked shifts have been underway since 1971 in the pattern of U.S. foreign trade of semiprocessed and manufactured apparel wool textiles. There have been slightly less imports and expanding exports, reflecting lagging domestic consumer demand for products of apparel wool. Also, the price advantage of raw wool in the United States relative to prices elsewhere along with devaluation of the dollar have improved the competitive position of output from domestic mills.

Imports of apparel wool products, including wool noils and wastes, declined 2 percent in 1972 and during the first 2 months of 1973 were 6 percent less than a year earlier. Exports had picked up abruptly in 1971 to 11 million pounds, and then to 32 million in 1972. Exports the first 2 months of this year were down slightly, but for the year may compare quite well with 1972. (See tables 23 and 24.)

Wool tops have accounted for essentially all of the increase in exports of wool manufactures. Exports of tops averaged 0.4 million pounds during 1965-70, but increased to 4.8 million in 1971 and then to 25.2 million in 1972. Japan, West Germany, and Canada have been our leading foreign markets, accounting for 45 percent, 25 percent, and 8 percent of total 1972 exports. Other important outlets include Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, and France (table 25).


U.S. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION
OF APPAREL WOOL
POUNDS
3.0
2.0
1.0
0
Domestic consumption*
From U.S. mills
1950
'54
'58
'62
'66
'70
'74
*MILL CONSUMPTION PLUS WOOL EQUIVALENT OF NET IMPORTS OF APPAREL WOOL TEXTILES.
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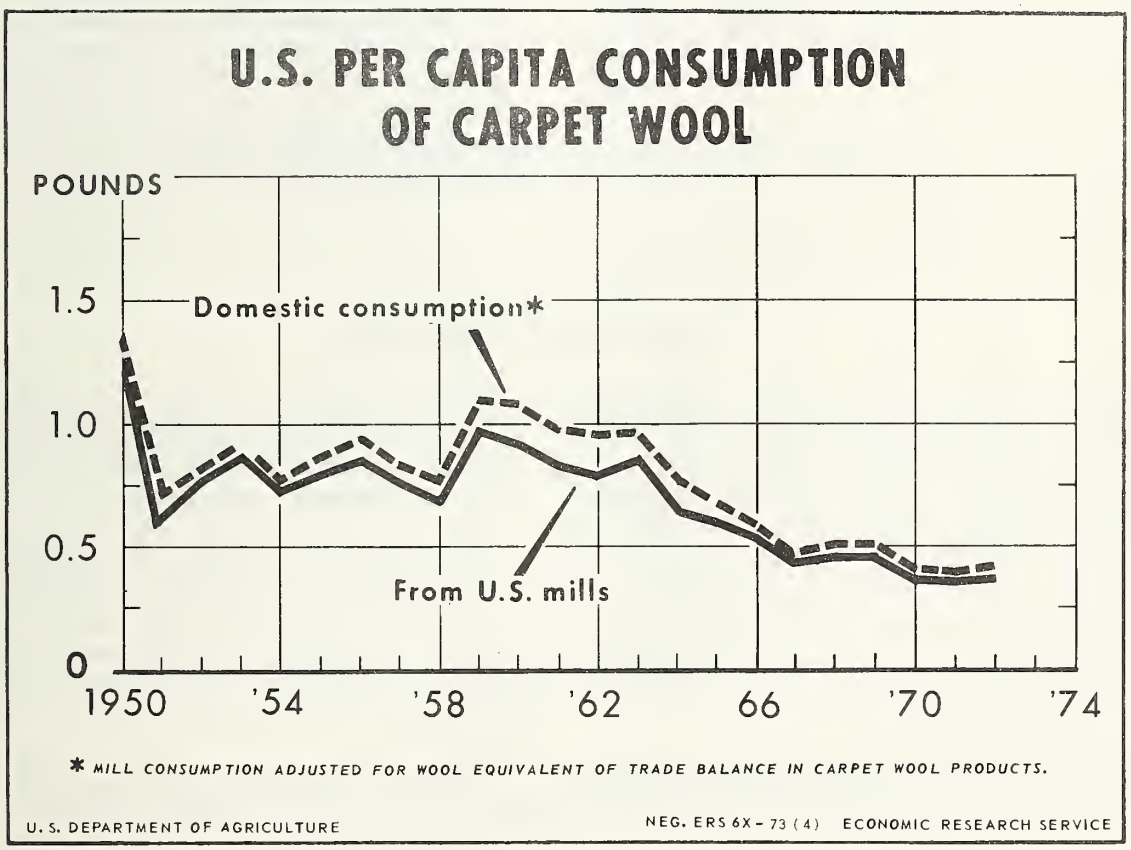
U.S. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION
OF CARPET WOOL
POUNDS
1.5
1.0
0.5
0
Domestic consumption*
From U.S. mills
1950
'54
'58
'62
66
'70
'74
* MILL CONSUMPTION ADJUSTED FOR WOOL EQUIVALENT OF TRADE BALANCE IN CARPET WOOL PRODUCTS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Raw Wool Trade

Smaller exports of domestic raw wool and larger imports of dutiable wools are expected this year, as both beginning stocks and indicated production of raw apparel wool are off and mill use likely will hold up. Foreign wool prices continue high relative to domestic wools. Still, the balance between expected mill use and available domestic supplies indicates a much larger requirement of foreign wools than the 25 million pounds, clean content, imported in 1972. The first 2 months of 1973 reflected this trend, with imports totaling about 5.9 million pounds compared with 3.7 million a year earlier. Also, as during the last 2 years, the 60's and finer grades accounted for the bulk of imports. (See tables 5 and 6.)

Table 5.—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1963	109,196	167,962	277,158
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,717	119,599	249,316
1969	93,523	95,664	189,187
1970	79,810	73,325	153,134
1971	42,682	83,893	126,575
1972[1]	24,790	71,849	96,639
Jan.-Feb.[1]			
1972	3,659	13,961	17,620
1973	5,891	9,007	14,898

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1971	1972[1]	Jan.-Feb.[1]	
			1972	1973
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
	Dutiable			
60's and finer	68.6	83.9	86.2	86.2
50's up to 60's	19.4	6.6	5.4	3.7
44's up to 50's	3.9	3.9	3.1	1.7
40's and coarser	8.1	5.6	5.3	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Duty-free			
46's	2.0	5.1	2.4	2.5
44's	27.0	23.6	20.5	14.4
40's and coarser	63.6	60.3	70.6	70.5
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	7.4	11.0	6.5	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Exports of domestic wool have been fairly substantial the last 2 years, with prices stronger overseas. They totaled 11 million pounds, clean content, in 1972 with 42 percent going to the United Kingdom. West Germany, Belgium, and France also took sizable quantities. (See table 25.)

Raw carpet wool imports probably will decline this year, based on prospects for somewhat less mill consumption. Imports of these wools, which are duty-free, totaled 9 million pounds, clean content, during January-February, 5 million less than a year earlier.

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

Highlights of the mohair situation in 1972 include a 51-cent increase in average U.S. farm prices, record exports of mohair, and a sharp drawdown of stocks, all of which cast a brilliant glow over the industry. Producers in Texas had increased their goat numbers by January 1973 in response to the improving market trends and, except for freezing temperatures and death losses of newly sheared goats this spring, 1973 production of mohair stood to recover slightly. Texas production of mohair in 1972 was off sharply to 10 million pounds, grease basis, reflecting lagging market prices in past years.

Production of mohair in South Africa and Turkey also reportedly declined last year. Combined output in the 3 countries, including the United States, was down about 14 percent. Reduced production overseas along with last year's plentiful U.S. stocks figured in the record exports of domestic mohair. Also, demand from most European centers strengthened.

U.S. exports of mohair in 1972 totaled almost 19 million pounds, clean content, 54 percent more than in 1971. The United Kingdom, as in the past, was the leading foreign market for domestic mohair, and increased its purchases by 67 percent. More mohair also was shipped to other important markets, including Italy, West Germany, France, and Japan. (See table 25.)

U.S. exports of mohair in 1973, however, in vivid contrast to last year, are likely to fall sharply. There

may be a few million pounds left in various locations of the trade. But total U.S. supplies in 1973 will depend largely on new production, which likely will not total any more than 1972's 10 million pounds, grease basis, and prices have increased sharply.

Domestic production of mohair tops in 1972 declined by 18 percent, but use on the woolen system, including other specialty hair fiber, increased a fourth. Limited supplies and higher prices indicate less consumption this year.

Prices received by U.S. producers for mohair increased from 30.1 cents a pound, grease basis, in 1971 to 81.4 cents in 1972. Last year's prices reflected a recovery not only from 1971 but also from the relatively low prices that had prevailed since 1965. Prices over the 10 years up to 1965 had averaged 85 cents a pound. (See table 15.)

Strong foreign demand for domestic mohair along with the decline in U.S. production sparked the price uptrend which has continued this spring. Prices of mohair in Texas during March 1973 averaged $1.75 a pound, indicating an unusually strong overall market return from the spring clip. Fall-clip prices may be somewhat off this peak, based on a probable slackening of foreign demand. Still, the annual average farm price of mohair in 1973 likely will be well above last year, and again exceed the government support price of 80.2 cents a pound.

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

Wool Prices: A New Basis In Order

Prices of raw wool in world markets trended upward during 1972, as world consumption expanded and supplies joined the category of scarce items. Toward the end of the year, other forces came into play that gave impetus to further price advance. Dwindling commission stocks of wool in the Southern Hemisphere, coupled with lagging mill stocks, indicated a need to shift location and control of a larger share of the total supply. Uncertainties over international exchange rates and monetary conditions made owning commodities seem like a good hedge. And more recently, East European and Asian sources apparently wanted in and then quickly out of the market, the latter action causing an abrupt reversal of prices.

Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wools doubled between January and December last year, and then increased 24 percent in January 1973, 17 percent in February, and 23 percent in March. March 1973 average prices were 3.3 times their year-earlier level. However, the high point came in the third week of March. Prices dropped sharply during the next 2 weeks, and then rebounded slightly the second week of April before markets closed for the Easter recess. This left mid-April prices of 64's wool off a fifth and 50's wool nearly a tenth from average March levels (table 7).

Table 7.—Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wool, Bradford grade, C.I.F., United Kingdom, clean dry-combed basis

Year and month	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's	Average 8 grades
	U.S. cents per pound								
1972									
January	99.1	92.1	86.3	81.6	75.8	66.5	64.1	63.0	78.6
February	108.7	101.6	95.7	88.6	82.7	73.2	68.5	67.3	85.8
March	110.4	103.3	97.4	91.4	90.3	77.2	73.6	72.4	89.5
April	117.2	110.1	104.2	97.1	90.0	79.3	75.8	73.4	93.4
May	122.0	114.9	107.8	101.9	96.0	81.8	75.8	73.5	96.7
June	129.4	125.9	117.7	109.5	94.4	80.4	75.7	74.6	101.0
July	120.9	117.5	109.8	103.1	93.2	81.0	76.5	75.4	97.2
August	137.8	132.3	125.6	116.7	106.7	93.4	88.9	87.8	111.1
September	157.2	147.3	139.5	130.7	134.0	112.9	109.6	108.5	130.0
October	228.1	197.7	186.8	179.2	160.8	134.7	121.7	119.5	166.1
November	207.9	183.4	173.8	167.4	151.4	120.5	113.0	110.9	153.5
December	214.9	196.8	188.3	180.8	167.0	136.1	121.2	119.1	165.5
1973									
January	267.2	256.5	245.8	235.1	213.8	158.2	134.7	130.4	205.2
February	330.3	319.3	308.3	286.3	242.2	159.7	136.5	132.1	239.3
March	431.8	409.3	398.1	358.9	280.4	185.0	151.4	145.8	295.1
Latest data as percent of a year earlier	391.1	396.2	408.7	392.7	310.5	239.6	205.7	201.4	329.7

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Marketing Corporation.

The goal of all sectors would now seem to be the establishment of a basis for pricing with more normal supply-demand conditions guiding trading activity. There is some opportunity for this process to get underway again during the season's closing months of May and June. However, offerings at Southern Hemisphere auctions will be relatively small during this period and new-clip wool will not be available in volume until October. Thus, appraisals of market conditions, particularly of supplies in various locations, will be difficult over the next 6 months or so, and price movements may continue somewhat erratic.

Expected stability in 1973/74 world production of wool, following declines of recent years, would be associated with more stable prices in coming months. A probable decline in mill consumption, however, indicates an easing of competition at the auction level. Accordingly, prices are expected to average lower as the year progresses with the market by this fall perhaps down markedly from recent months.

Wool Supplies Off Sharply

World supplies of raw wool have declined sharply during the last 15 months and likely will continue relatively tight the balance of this calendar year. Previous large Southern Hemisphere stocks held by wool commissions began moving into commercial channels in early 1972. With world production being cut for the fourth consecutive year and mill use recovering, the excess stocks and supply of raw wool soon vanished.

Stocks in the Southern Hemisphere are now back to normal commercial levels with very little if any being held in commission warehouses. Also, representatives of Northern Hemisphere mill centers generally have been satisfied just to keep up with their increased output of wool textiles. They have kept their stocks of raw wool near minimum pipeline needs, reflecting the high auction prices. Japan reportedly is holding ample supplies, but most other major manufacturing countries report fairly limited stocks.

Raw wool probably will continue in limited supply over the months ahead. The increased prices and farm income from wool during the last year may cause world production in 1973, including 1973/74 output in the Southern Hemisphere, to stabilize. And world mill use may be curtailed as the year wears on. However, any setback in mill activity would only tend to even out consumption and production. (See table 8.) Stocks of wool probably will not increase, and new-clip wool should move readily into consumption.

1972 World Wool Mill Activity Up

Marked recovery highlighted last year's performance in world mill use of raw wool and subsequent stages of wool textile production. Most of the increase occurred in Western Europe, the United States, and Japan. Mixed trends have been reported for Eastern Europe and the USSR, with little apparent overall change from 1971. Final figures on total mill use of wool are expected to show about a 4-percent increase for 1972. This would compare favorably with world consumption in 1970, but lag slightly the record of 1969. (See table 8.)

Table 8.—World consumption and production of raw wool, clean content

Year	Consumption[1]	Production[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*
1963	3,324	3,320
1964	3,203	3,263
1965	3,281	3,291
1966	3,405	3,423
1967	3,249	3,470
1968	3,451	3,571
1969	3,537	3,538
1970	3,464	3,505
1971	3,373	3,404
1972	[3] 3,500	3,329

[1] Calendar year. [2] Marketing year. [3] Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Major free world manufacturing countries boosted mill consumption of raw wool 7 percent last year. Their output of wool tops and worsted yarn increased 8 percent, woolen yarn nearly 4 percent, and woven fabrics a tenth. (See tables 9 and 26.) Also, after adjustments for season influences, quarterly rates of mill consumption of wool in these countries were on the upside of a short-run cyclical trend (figure 7). Of these 10 countries, only Belgium reported a decline in wool use—about 2 percent. The increases ranged from 2 percent in France to 14 percent in the United States. Competition from man-made fibers had continued strong in these countries. However, other factors prevailed for last year's wool manufacturing. Consumer demand increased in 1972 with strong revivals of general economic output. Prices of raw wool put into process, some of which was bought at 1971 depressed levels, averaged below most recent years, and trade stocks of wool tops and other wool products continued relatively small.

This year features what seemingly is a worldwide search for the last ounce of uncommitted raw wool, indicating another increase in world consumption. However, limited supplies and the sharply higher prices of raw wool probably are beginning to have some impact on new orders for wool textiles. Wool's traditional markets have become increasingly vulnerable to further invasion by man-made fibers—both in the form of blends and to some extent in products made entirely of other fibers. Also, world consumer demand may level during 1973, as economies peak and fights against inflation

Table 9.—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year 1970	Year 1971	Year 1972	1971 Oct.-Dec.	1972 Jan.-Mar.	1972 Apr.-June	1972 July-Sept.	1972 Oct.-Dec.	Change Oct.-Dec. 1972 to Oct.-Dec. 1971	Change 1972 to 1971
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
United States[1]	240.3	191.5	218.6	47.4	57.0	59.6	52.5	49.6	+4.6	+14.2
United Kingdom	337.3	311.3	336.0	79.4	82.0	86.6	79.4	88.0	+10.8	+7.9
France	293.4	318.3	325.0	85.3	90.8	89.5	63.7	80.9	-5.2	+2.1
Japan	433.2	401.5	428.6	101.4	101.6	109.1	108.5	109.3	+7.8	+6.8
Italy	204.8	195.1	219.4	52.9	56.4	58.9	45.0	59.1	+11.7	+12.5
West Germany	150.4	162.7	171.1	43.0	45.4	43.2	37.9	44.3	+3.0	+5.2
Belgium	89.1	66.6	65.5	14.8	17.2	18.1	13.7	15.4	+4.1	-1.7
Australia	80.9	76.7	---	19.4	17.2	21.2	24.7	---	---	---
Netherlands	17.9	18.5	19.6	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.0	5.1	+4.1	+6.0
Total	1,847.3	1,742.2	[2] 1,783.8	448.5	472.9	491.5	429.4	[2] 451.7	[2] +5.3	[2] +7.1

[1] Consumption on woolen and worsted system only. [2] Excludes Australia.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

continue. On balance, world mill use of wool in 1973 probably will total less than in 1972, but turn out quite strong relative to available supplies.

Southern Hemisphere Wool Exports

Exports of raw wool from the 5 chief producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere were up 7 percent during the early months of the 1972/73 season. (See table 10.) Strong demand from the Northern Hemisphere stimulated exports. Also, the selloff of commission stocks of wool maintained available supplies. However, exports likely will decline for the balance of the season. Commissions have disposed of essentially all their wool, production is down in Australia and South Africa, and Uruguay has embargoed export sales of greasy wool since mid-November.

Table 10.—Exports of wool from major surplus-producing countries, actual weight[1]

Exporting country	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Australia:			
July-June	1,507	1,614	([2])
July-October	433	436	499
New Zealand:			
July-June	649	672	([2])
July-December	239	252	248
South Africa:			
July-June	169	244	([2])
July-December	77	82	80
Argentina:			
October-September	195	163	([2])
October-January	70	66	65
Uruguay:			
October-September	104	61	([2])
October-November	12	12	12

[1] Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Australia's shipments through October were up 14 percent. This reflected sales of commission wool stocks, as new-clip production is declining. Other countries shipped about the same quantity of wool as a year earlier. Sales of wool from stocks enabled both New Zealand and South Africa to maintain exports. Argentina has maintained production, and Uruguay's exports reflect sales made prior to the embargo.

Man-Made Fiber Production Increasing

World production of man-made fibers (except textile glass fiber) in 1972 increased 8 percent to a new record of 22 billion pounds (table 11.) As in past years, the non-cellulosic fibers (nylon, acrylic, polyester, etc.) accounted for most of the expansion. output of these fibers was up 12 percent. Production of rayon and acetate was slightly larger than in 1971, but along with the natural fibers, declined in importance relative to the non-cellulosics.

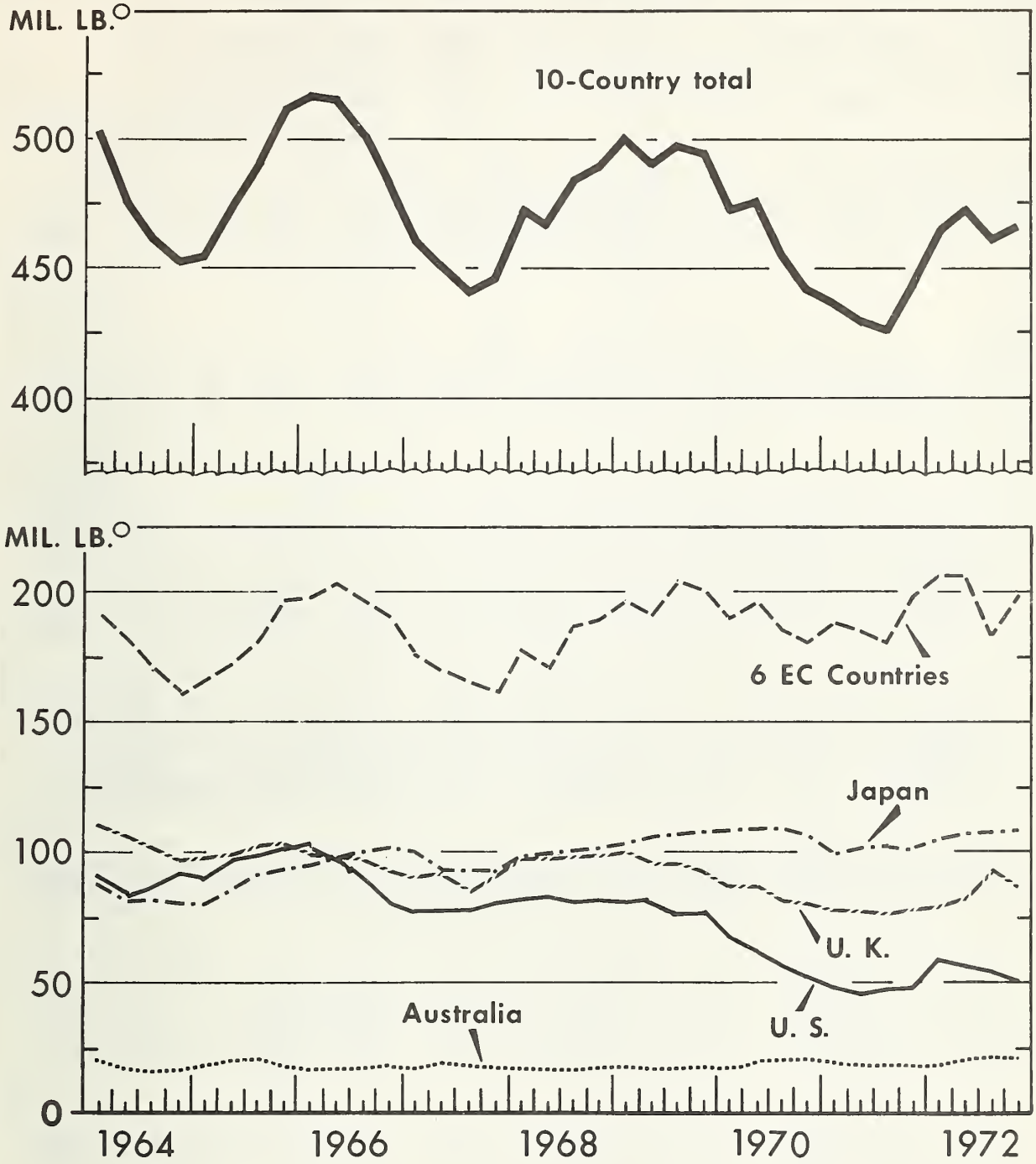
U.S. production of man-made fibers (including textile glass fiber) increased 19 percent with practically all the gain occurring in non-cellulosic fibers. Production of textile glass fiber increased, but output of rayon and acetate changed little. Total U.S. output in 1972 was about 7 billion pounds, a third of world production. The United States accounted for about 18 percent of total world output of rayon and acetate and some 37 percent of non-cellulosic fiber production. (See table 27.)

Table 11.—World man-made fiber production

Year	Rayon and Acetate		Non-cellulosic		Total	
	Quantity	Change from a year-earlier	Quantity	Change from a year-earlier	Quantity	Change from a year-earlier
	Million pounds	*Percent*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*
1963	6,744	+6.8	2,942	+23.5	9,686	+11.4
1964	7,245	+7.4	3,727	+26.7	10,972	+13.3
1965	7,359	+1.6	4,524	+21.4	11,883	+8.3
1966	7,370	+.1	5,483	+21.2	12,853	+8.2
1967	7,308	-.8	6,343	+15.7	13,651	+6.2
1968	7,785	+6.5	8,345	+31.6	16,130	+18.2
1969	7,848	+.8	9,706	+16.3	17,554	+8.8
1970	7,569	-3.6	10,914	+12.5	18,483	+5.3
1971	7,589	+.3	12,996	+19.1	20,585	+11.4
1972	7,690	+1.3	14,515	+11.7	22,205	+7.9

Textile Organon.

MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL, QUARTERLY RATE*



*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. °SCOURED BASIS FOR UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, CLEAN BASIS FOR OTHERS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 5776- 73 (4) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 12.—Selected measures of economic activity and wool prices

Item	1972					1973		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	Billion dollars							
Personal income payments, annual rate[1]	898.9	908.5	913.6	919.4	924.0	985.6	993.9	---
	Million dollars							
Retail apparel sales, monthly rate[1]	1,732	1,741	1,767	1,834	1,846	1,959	---	---
	1967=100							
BLS wholesale price index								
All commodities	116.3	117.3	117.4	117.5	118.2	124.5	126.9	129.7
Textile products and apparel	111.3	112.0	112.1	112.6	113.3	116.6	117.4	119.0
Wool products	92.0	92.2	92.0	93.0	98.3	114.5	119.2	127.7
Wool broadwoven fabrics	99.9	99.6	99.9	100.7	100.4	106.5	109.8	113.2
	Cents per pound							
Wool prices:								
Grease basis:								
Average price received by farmers	17.7	19.6	24.2	29.1	34.5	54.4	74.7	97.2
Wool Act Incentive price	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Parity price (effective following month)	103.0	104.0	104.0	105.0	105.0	110.0	112.0	114.0
Clean basis, Boston:								
Domestic								
Graded territory shorn wool								
Fine good French combing and staple	62.5	64.0	70.8	94.4	113.0	188.0	232.5	302.5
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	54.5	56.2	61.8	80.4	103.0	174.0	215.0	268.4
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	52.5	55.0	57.7	69.6	94.5	162.0	188.4	213.8
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	52.5	55.0	57.7	69.6	89.5	153.0	176.9	204.4
Low 1/4 blood	52.5	54.0	54.3	68.4	87.5	144.0	171.2	198.8
Graded fleece shorn wool								
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	54.0	55.5	59.6	78.1	97.7	165.0	199.4	251.2
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	52.5	55.0	57.7	69.6	89.5	154.5	181.9	207.5
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	52.5	55.0	57.7	69.6	87.5	149.5	170.6	202.5
Low 1/4 blood	52.5	54.0	54.3	68.4	82.5	144.0	165.0	197.5
Original bag Texas shorn wool								
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	62.5	62.5	72.4	99.4	126.0	186.0	231.2	301.2
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	47.5	47.5	53.0	73.8	108.0	147.5	---	228.3
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	49.0	49.0	50.4	52.5	---	---	---	---
Scoured pulled wool								
64's, 70's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	72.5	77.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
60's, 64's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	65.0	72.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
60's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	63.0	73.4	76.9	87.5	87.5	---	---	---
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	62.5	71.2	74.5	82.5	82.5	---	---	---
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	60.5	66.2	69.5	77.5	77.5	---	---	---
56's, 2 in. and longer	60.5	64.8	67.5	72.5	72.5	---	---	---
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	61.0	64.8	67.5	72.5	72.5	---	---	---
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	61.0	57.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Foreign, excluding duty:								
Australian, 64's, warp and 1/2 warp	89.0	103.0	100.1	109.5	113.3	252.3	311.8	396.8
Australian, 64's, combing	84.9	100.7	98.5	106.8	110.5	249.6	307.5	393.8
Montevideo, 0's, (58's, 60's)	60.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Seasonally adjusted.

Table 13.—Raw wool: U.S. mill consumption and imports

Item	Unit	1972						1973		Latest data as percent of a year earlier
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Mill consumption, scoured basis[1]										
Average weekly rate during month[2]										
Apparel wool[3]	1,000 pounds									
60's and finer		1,165	1,256	1,386	1,525	1,343	1,087	1,223	1,027	82
Coarser than 60's	do.	1,214	1,345	1,541	1,425	1,164	1,215	1,295	1,421	106
Total apparel wool	do.	2,379	2,601	2,927	2,950	2,507	2,302	2,518	2,448	94
Carpet wool[4]	do.	1,902	1,796	1,527	1,521	1,291	1,118	1,175	1,304	73
Total apparel and carpet	do.	4,281	4,397	4,454	4,471	3,798	3,420	3,693	3,752	85
Monthly aggregates[2]										
Apparel wool[3]	Million pounds									
60's and finer		4.7	5.0	6.9	6.1	6.7	4.3	6.1	4.1	82
Coarser than 60's	do.	4.9	5.4	7.7	5.7	5.8	4.9	6.5	5.7	106
Total apparel wool	do.	9.5	10.4	14.6	11.8	12.5	9.2	12.6	9.8	94
Carpet wool[4]	do.	7.6	7.2	7.6	6.1	6.5	4.5	5.9	5.2	72
Total apparel and carpet	do.	17.1	17.6	22.2	17.9	19.0	13.7	18.5	15.0	85
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool[3]	Million pounds									
By grade										
60's and finer	do.	4.7	9.7	16.6	22.7	70.2	74.5	6.1	10.2	105
Coarser than 60's	do.	4.9	10.2	17.9	23.6	62.9	67.7	6.5	12.2	120
By system										
Woolen	do.	4.1	8.0	13.1	17.7	46.9	50.2	4.6	8.4	105
Worsted	do.	5.4	11.9	21.4	28.7	86.1	92.0	8.0	14.0	118
Total apparel wool	do.	9.5	19.9	34.5	46.4	133.0	142.2	12.6	22.4	113
Carpet wool[4]		7.6	14.8	22.4	28.5	71.9	76.4	5.9	11.1	75
Total apparel and carpet	do.	17.1	34.7	56.9	74.9	204.9	218.6	18.5	33.5	97
Imports for consumption, clean content										
Monthly aggregates										
Dutiable wool	1,000 pounds									
60's and finer		1,919	1,235	1,429	3,255	2,246	1,259	3,039	2,040	165
50's up to 60's	do.	87	112	115	135	169	213	54	165	147
44's up to 50's	do.	43	70	47	212	80	32	42	55	79
40's and coarser	do.	100	93	280	162	79	50	205	291	313
Total dutiable wool	do.	2,149	1,511	1,870	3,765	2,574	1,553	3,340	2,550	169
Duty-free wool										
46's	do.	108	229	333	486	99	137	127	102	45
44's	do.	1,092	1,772	1,190	2,422	1,014	949	609	685	39
40's and coarser	do.	3,683	6,169	3,107	4,227	2,343	2,277	2,880	3,473	56
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	99	809	725	921	713	796	725	407	50
Total duty-free wool	do.	4,982	8,979	5,354	8,056	4,169	4,159	4,340	4,667	52
Total free and dutiable	do.	7,131	10,490	7,224	11,821	6,742	5,712	7,680	7,217	69
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million pounds									
60's and finer		1.9	3.2	4.6	7.8	19.5	20.8	3.0	5.1	159
50's up to 60's	do.	.1	.2	.3	.4	1.4	1.6	.1	.1	50
44's up to 50's	do.	---	.1	.2	.4	.9	1.0	---	.1	---
40's and coarser	do.	.1	.2	.5	.6	1.3	1.4	.2	.5	250
Total dutiable wool	do.	2.1	3.7	5.5	9.3	23.2	24.0	3.3	5.9	159
Duty-free wool										
46's	do.	.1	.3	.7	1.2	3.5	3.7	.1	.2	67
44's	do.	1.1	2.9	4.1	6.5	16.0	17.0	.6	1.3	45
40's and coarser	do.	3.7	9.9	13.0	17.2	41.0	43.3	2.9	6.4	65
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.1	.9	1.6	2.6	7.1	7.9	.7	1.1	122
Total duty-free wool	do.	5.0	14.0	19.3	27.4	67.7	71.8	4.3	9.0	64
Total free and dutiable	do.	7.1	17.6	24.8	36.7	90.9	96.6	7.7	14.9	85

[1] On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. [2] Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. [3] Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool. [4] Duty-free foreign wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.—Marketings of shorn wool by producers: Percent marketed by months, 1946 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1946 ...	1.2	1.0	2.7	7.8	15.2	23.2	21.6	11.2	6.1	5.0	3.1	1.9	100.0
1947 ...	1.4	1.1	2.4	6.9	12.4	17.6	19.9	13.3	9.6	8.1	4.8	2.5	100.0
1948 ...	1.1	1.6	3.5	9.8	19.7	23.6	15.0	6.1	8.0	4.1	3.6	3.9	100.0
1949 ...	3.2	2.5	3.8	8.3	15.8	21.2	11.5	7.3	7.8	5.4	5.3	7.9	100.0
1950 ...	3.8	3.8	5.2	13.4	26.2	19.2	10.3	8.2	4.2	3.0	1.5	1.2	100.0
1951 ...	1.3	1.7	5.3	14.3	29.0	26.4	10.5	4.4	2.4	1.5	.8	2.4	100.0
1952 ...	1.1	1.4	3.2	9.0	17.8	18.9	14.9	4.8	4.5	8.5	7.1	8.8	100.0
1953 ...	2.3	1.9	4.5	11.5	23.2	24.8	10.8	4.3	5.2	4.9	3.8	2.8	100.0
1954 ...	2.5	1.9	2.9	13.5	25.4	27.4	10.9	3.6	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.3	100.0
1955 ...	3.0	2.4	2.2	12.2	19.9	19.6	10.3	4.9	4.8	6.2	6.1	8.4	100.0
1956 ...	5.4	5.2	10.5	10.4	21.0	15.2	8.2	4.4	5.4	6.3	4.2	3.8	100.0
1957 ...	3.8	3.6	18.1	14.5	25.4	18.8	7.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	100.0
1958 ...	1.8	2.4	2.2	12.4	19.0	18.9	9.6	6.7	4.7	7.4	7.8	7.1	100.0
1959 ...	4.1	6.5	21.4	11.2	17.2	17.6	8.7	3.3	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	100.0
1960 ...	3.2	3.0	16.5	11.2	18.4	16.3	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.6	5.4	4.4	100.0
1961 ...	2.4	4.8	19.0	12.9	21.9	15.8	5.8	4.8	3.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	100.0
1962 ...	2.1	3.8	18.9	15.8	24.2	15.0	5.2	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.0	100.0
1963 ...	2.5	3.2	19.5	11.6	20.4	15.4	5.4	3.0	3.6	5.9	4.5	5.0	100.0
1964 ...	1.1	3.3	10.6	20.4	20.1	17.1	7.3	5.3	4.0	4.3	3.1	3.4	100.0
1965 ...	1.2	2.2	9.6	17.3	23.0	18.8	7.4	4.5	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.6	100.0
1966 ...	1.2	2.6	11.6	21.3	25.1	18.0	5.1	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	100.0
1967 ...	1.3	2.9	6.9	12.6	20.2	20.4	6.4	2.5	2.0	3.9	9.4	11.5	100.0
1968 ...	1.2	2.6	8.6	16.9	23.4	20.3	8.3	3.0	2.8	5.4	3.0	4.5	100.0
1969 ...	1.1	2.4	7.6	17.8	24.7	19.7	5.8	2.7	3.2	3.3	4.9	6.8	100.0
1970 ...	1.3	3.5	7.8	13.8	20.2	19.7	8.9	3.7	2.3	2.9	3.8	12.1	100.0
1971 ...	.8	1.2	3.8	7.9	11.5	19.2	13.1	9.1	5.3	4.6	6.0	17.5	100.0
1972 ...	.5	1.5	7.0	14.1	24.4	24.8	8.6	2.9	2.4	3.5	3.9	6.4	100.0

Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 15.—Marketings covered by and payments under the National Wool Act of 1954

Marketing year[1]	Marketings covered by payments			Incentive or support level		Average price received	
	Shorn wool[2]	Unshorn lambs[2]	Mohair	Shorn wool	Mohair	Shorn wool[3]	Mohair[4]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
1955	260.2	981.8	---	62	70	42.8	82.2
1956	254.3	1,277.1	---	62	70	44.3	84.4
1957	156.1	1,194.2	---	62	70	53.7	83.7
1958	300.1	1,316.3	---	62	70	36.4	72.2
1959	256.3	1,366.9	---	62	70	43.3	96.5
1960	255.0	1,391.0	---	62	70	42.0	89.7
1961	259.7	1,438.2	---	62	73	42.9	85.6
1962	237.3	1,350.2	31.4	62	74	47.7	71.4
1963	169.6	1,033.5	---	62	76	48.5	88.1
1964	198.2	1,239.9	---	62	72	53.2	94.3
1965	195.0	1,206.6	29.7	62	72	47.1	65.5
1966	170.5	1,200.9	29.1	65	75.8	52.1	53.7
1967	188.9	1,150.1	32.1	66	76.4	39.8	40.9
1968	176.5	1,114.2	33.0	67	77.4	40.5	45.2
1969	159.5	1,035.3	15.9	69	77.4	41.8	65.1
1970	149.2	1,004.7	19.1	72	80.2	35.5	39.1
1971	169.0	978.0	20.0	72	80.2	19.4	30.1
1972	156.0	940.0	---	72	80.2	35.0	81.4
1973				72	80.2		

Marketing year[1]	Payment rate			Amount of payments[7]				70 percent of specific and ad valorem duties for calendar year[8]
	Shorn wool[5]	Unshorn lambs[6]	Mohair[5]	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Total	
	Percent	*Cents*	*Percent*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
1955	44.9	77	---	50.0	7.6	---	57.6	49.0
1956	40.0	71	---	44.0	7.9	---	51.9	52.3
1957	15.5	33	---	12.6	3.5	---	16.1	47.1
1958	70.3	102	---	73.7	11.4	---	85.1	50.1
1959	43.2	75	---	45.4	8.5	---	53.9	67.2
1960	47.6	80	---	49.9	9.6	---	59.5	75.3
1961	44.5	76	---	47.8	9.1	---	56.9	69.2
1962	30.0	57	3.6	32.8	6.4	.8	40.0	90.2
1963	27.8	54	---	22.1	5.1	---	27.2	92.4
1964	16.5	35	---	16.7	3.6	---	20.3	79.3
1965	31.6	60	9.9	28.1	6.1	1.9	36.1	121.5
1966	24.8	52	41.2	21.2	5.1	6.5	32.8	110.8
1967	65.8	105	86.8	47.8	9.9	11.5	69.2	96.9
1968	65.4	106	71.2	44.8	9.6	10.6	65.0	117.6
1969	65.1	109	18.9	41.5	9.2	2.0	52.7	107.0
1970	102.8	146	105.1	52.0	12.0	7.9	71.9	93.4
1971	271.1	210	166.4	85.7	17.4	10.0	113.1	66.7
1972	105.7	148	---	54.8	11.7	---	66.5	

[1] Year beginning April 1 for 1955-1962, 9-month period beginning April 1 for 1963, and calendar year for 1964 to date. [2] Unadjusted for weight of unshorn lambs purchased. [3] Average price per pound received by growers for wool sold during the marketing year. [4] U.S. average price per pound computed by weighting State average prices by production. Averages for 1955 and 1956 are calendar years; averages for 1957 and later years are for the marketing year. [5] Percentage needed to bring the average return per pound up to the incentive or support level. [6] Per hundred weight of unshorn lambs sold. [7] Payments made after the close of the marketing year. Preliminary estimate for 1972 marketing year. [8] The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, limits the accumulated total of payments under the Act on any date to 70 percent of the accumulated total, as of the same date, of gross receipts from specific and ad valorem duties on wool and wool manufactures on and after January 1, 1953. The accumulated reserve as of January 1, 1955, was 92.7 million dollars.

Commodity Stabilization Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 16.—Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and shorn wool production, United States

State	Stock sheep on January 1			Sheep and lambs shorn[1]			Weight per fleece			Shorn wool production		
	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*
Maine	15	14	14	15	14	13	7.3	7.1	7.4	110	99	96
New Hampshire	5	5	5	5	5	5	7.1	6.5	7.3	36	33	38
Vermont	6	6	6	6	6	6	8.0	8.0	8.0	49	46	44
Massachusetts	8	8	8	8	8	7	7.2	6.9	7.2	57	53	52
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	1	7.1	7.0	7.2	11	11	10
Connecticut	5	5	5	5	5	5	7.6	7.0	7.3	39	33	35
New York	90	88	85	86	82	83	7.7	7.6	7.7	662	624	640
New Jersey	10	10	10	9	10	10	7.6	7.2	7.3	71	70	71
Pennsylvania	160	150	144	152	144	138	7.3	7.3	7.3	1,110	1,051	1,007
North Atlantic	301	288	278	288	274	268	7.45	7.37	7.44	2,145	2,020	1,993
Ohio	575	564	519	642	612	608	8.3	8.2	8.2	5,318	5,015	4,959
Indiana	228	223	210	236	224	216	7.7	7.4	7.7	1,818	1,659	1,657
Illinois	249	240	230	306	282	280	7.3	7.3	7.4	2,232	2,060	2,071
Michigan	195	176	170	230	211	221	8.0	8.0	8.3	1,847	1,682	1,841
Wisconsin	125	120	108	126	119	116	8.0	8.1	8.2	1,010	960	951
East North Central	1,372	1,323	1,237	1,540	1,450	1,441	7.94	7.85	7.97	12,225	11,376	11,479
Minnesota	393	358	330	448	428	423	8.1	8.1	8.1	3,643	3,468	3,430
Iowa	586	556	495	707	703	717	7.6	7.5	7.7	5,349	5,292	5,545
Missouri	202	186	175	234	211	212	7.7	7.9	8.2	1,806	1,662	1,740
North Dakota	310	307	286	320	325	315	9.6	9.3	9.3	3,075	3,020	2,930
South Dakota	1,052	1,031	1,031	1,055	1,051	1,160	9.3	9.3	9.1	9,800	9,779	10,504
Nebraska	208	204	200	372	348	363	7.4	7.5	7.3	2,736	2,610	2,644
Kansas	253	240	221	320	310	320	8.1	8.8	8.8	2,606	2,715	2,800
West North Central	3,004	2,882	2,738	3,456	3,376	3,510	8.40	8.46	8.43	29,015	28,546	29,593
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2	7.2	6.8	6.9	12	11	11
Maryland	20	20	19	18	18	18	7.1	6.9	6.9	128	124	124
Virginia	192	177	175	186	177	163	6.2	6.2	6.1	1,153	1,097	994
West Virginia	165	162	142	160	149	141	5.9	5.7	5.7	944	849	804
North Carolina	14	13	12	14	12	12	6.8	6.7	6.7	95	80	80
South Carolina	2	1	1	1	1	1	7.0	6.5	6.5	9	8	8
Georgia	4	5	3	4	4	4	7.1	6.3	7.0	28	23	27
Florida	5	5	5	4	4	4	5.1	5.0	5.4	21	19	22

See footnote at end of table.

Table 16.—Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and shorn wool production, United States—Continued

State	Stock sheep on January 1			Sheep and lambs shorn[1]			Weight per fleece			Shorn wool production		
	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*
South Atlantic	403	385	359	389	366	345	6.14	6.04	6.00	2,390	2,211	2,070
Kentucky	88	78	62	82	72	62	7.1	7.2	7.1	582	518	440
Tennessee	41	33	26	40	33	25	5.7	5.8	5.8	228	191	145
Alabama	6	5	5	5	5	5	6.0	6.8	6.2	31	31	29
Mississippi	11	10	8	10	8	8	5.1	5.1	5.2	51	43	39
Arkansas	8	7	6	6	6	6	7.0	7.3	7.5	42	44	41
Louisiana	23	22	20	23	22	21	5.4	5.4	5.6	124	119	118
Oklahoma	97	90	80	110	115	124	8.1	8.4	7.9	895	971	985
Texas	3,510	3,125	2,875	4,048	4,164	4,145	7.6	7.3	7.1	30,784	30,397	29,430
South Central	3,784	3,370	3,082	4,324	4,425	4,395	7.57	7.30	7.11	32,737	32,314	31,227
Montana	967	900	835	933	902	853	9.7	9.6	10.0	9,086	8,657	8,501
Idaho	687	678	631	680	690	659	10.5	10.7	10.5	7,122	7,370	6,949
Wyoming	1,679	1,561	1,500	1,638	1,634	1,576	10.1	10.1	10.2	16,573	16,512	16,062
Colorado	774	720	684	1,230	1,410	1,360	8.9	8.8	8.4	10,955	12,365	11,473
New Mexico	705	682	692	730	705	668	8.9	9.4	9.2	6,523	6,635	6,134
Arizona	430	412	392	477	497	492	7.5	7.6	7.5	3,559	3,772	3,692
Utah	929	891	820	985	960	896	9.8	9.5	0.3	9,637	9,167	9,218
Nevada	183	176	152	181	170	158	10.1	10.3	10.3	1,828	1,751	1,627
Washington	126	112	106	160	144	134	8.6	9.0	9.3	1,371	1,296	1,240
Oregon	430	426	375	578	595	621	7.8	7.3	7.8	4,517	4,360	4,823
California	1,149	1,011	956	1,553	1,423	1,390	7.5	8.1	8.4	11,665	11,580	11,655
Western	8,059	7,569	7,143	9,145	9,130	8,807	9.06	9.14	9.24	82,836	83,465	81,374
48 States	16,923	15,816	14,837	19,142	19,020	18,765	8.43	8.41	8.41	161,348	159,932	157,736
Alaska	23	19	16	21	16	13	11.4	14.1	11.2	239	225	145
United States	16,946	15,835	14,853	19,163	19,036	18,778	8.43	8.41	8.41	161,587	160,157	157,881

[1] Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 17.—Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep and lambs shorn, weight per fleece, price per pound received by growers, value of production, and wool production, United States

Year	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep and lambs shorn[1]	Weight per fleece	Shorn wool production	Price per pound[2]	Value of production	Pulled wool production	Total wool production	
								As reported	Approximate clean fiber equivalent[3]
	Thousands	*Thousands*	*Pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Cents*	*Thousand dollars*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Million pounds*
1962	26,719	29,193	8.45	246,636	47.7	117,579	29,900	276,536	133.4
1963	25,122	27,264	8.53	232,446	48.5	112,426	28,800	261,246	126.2
1964	23,455	25,455	8.34	212,333	53.2	112,877	25,100	237,433	119.6
1965	21,843	23,756	8.48	201,463	47.1	94,999	23,300	224,763	113.1
1966	21,456	22,923	8.51	195,053	52.1	101,204	24,100	219,153	110.6
1967	20,677	22,056	8.57	188,984	39.8	75,177	22,400	211,384	106.5
1968	19,108	20,759	8.55	177,396	40.5	71,778	20,500	197,896	99.6
1969	18,355	19,584	8.46	165,749	41.8	69,516	17,100	182,849	91.5
1970	17,433	19,163	8.43	161,587	35.5	57,162	15,200	176,787	88.2
1971	16,946	19,036	8.41	160,157	19.4	31,416	12,000	172,157	85.1
1972	15,835	18,778	8.41	157,881	35.0	55,287	9,700	167,581	82.4
1973[4]	14,853								

[1] Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. [2] The average price is for the marketing season April through March for 1962; 1963 average, April through December; 1964 and thereafter, calendar year basis. U.S. average price computed by weighting State average prices for all wool sold by production of shorn wool. [3] Production as reported converted on basis of 45 percent yield for 1962 and 1963; 47.7 percent 1964 to date and 75 percent yield for pulled wool 1962 and 1963; 72.9 percent 1964 to date. [4] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 18.—Number of stock sheep, number of sheep shorn, and shorn wool production, Native or fleece wool States and Western sheep States

Year	"Native" or "fleece" wool States			11 Western sheep States Texas and South Dakota[1]		
	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production
	Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousand pounds*
1962	8,108	8,856	67,383	18,596	20,325	179,107
1963	7,148	7,779	59,713	17,958	19,471	172,566
1964	6,425	7,218	55,718	17,012	18,221	156,426
1965	6,045	6,540	51,754	15,778	17,198	149,500
1966	5,757	7,139	48,464	15,676	15,765	146,374
1967	5,456	5,748	46,348	15,197	16,287	142,390
1968	5,043	5,509	43,864	14,038	15,227	133,268
1969	4,809	5,224	41,324	13,519	14,337	124,156
1970	4,612	4,894	37,928	12,794	14,248	123,420
1971	4,302	4,675	36,291	12,621	14,345	123,641
1972	4,091	4,653	36,428	11,725	14,112	121,308
1973[2]	3,788			11,049		

[1] Includes South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California. [2] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 19.—Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted system		Woolen system				Total fibers consumed	
			For yarns, except carpet and rug		For carpet and rug yarns			
	1,000 pounds	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1969	139,216	50.9	79,819	28.1	93,758	34.0	312,793	37.5
1970	110,650	53.0	53,002	22.0	76,609	31.8	240,261	34.8
1971	75,791	55.1	40,519	19.5	75,151	29.5	191,461	31.9
1972[2]	92,006	55.6	50,227	22.9	76,368	29.0	218,601	33.7
1972[2] Jan.-Feb.	11,918	53.7	8,003	23.7	14,789	33.7	34,710	34.8
1973[2] Jan.-Feb.	14,020	49.0	8,359	20.1	11,091	23.3	33,470	28.5
Man-made fibers								
1968	118,685	41.6	104,779	36.3	171,522	63.6	394,986	46.8
1969	125,749	46.0	109,186	38.4	175,922	63.8	410,857	49.3
1970	92,793	44.4	110,891	46.0	160,400	66.5	364,084	52.7
1971	58,720	42.6	103,468	49.9	176,623	69.3	338,811	56.5
1972[2]	71,087	42.9	103,722	47.3	184,218	69.9	359,027	55.4
1972[2] Jan.-Feb.	9,761	44.0	14,977	44.4	28,571	65.1	53,309	53.4
1973[2] Jan.-Feb.	14,118	49.4	21,770	52.5	35,862	75.6	71,750	61.1
Other fibers[1]								
1968	11,931	4.2	100,436	34.8	6,700	2.5	119,067	14.1
1969	8,453	3.1	95,097	33.5	6,138	2.2	109,688	13.2
1970	5,433	2.6	77,078	32.0	4,135	1.7	86,646	12.5
1971	3,217	2.3	63,479	30.6	3,049	1.2	69,745	11.6
1972[2]	2,473	1.5	65,309	29.8	3,082	1.1	70,864	10.9
1972[2] Jan.-Feb.	523	2.3	10,742	31.9	544	1.2	11,809	11.8
1973[2] Jan.-Feb.	451	1.6	11,352	27.4	510	1.1	12,313	10.4
Total fibers consumed								
1968	285,331	100.0	288,790	100.0	269,629	100.0	843,750	100.0
1969	273,418	100.0	284,102	100.0	275,818	100.0	833,338	100.0
1970	208,876	100.0	240,971	100.0	241,144	100.0	690,991	100.0
1971	137,728	100.0	207,466	100.0	254,823	100.0	600,017	100.0
1972[2]	165,566	100.0	219,258	100.0	263,668	100.0	648,492	100.0
1972[2] Jan.-Feb.	22,202	100.0	33,722	100.0	43,904	100.0	99,828	100.0
1973[2] Jan.-Feb.	28,589	100.0	41,481	100.0	47,463	100.0	117,533	100.0

[1] Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers. [2] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.—Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, for raw wool, United States, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1972		1973		1972		1973		1972		1973	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
	Raw wool				Apparel wool				Carpet wool			
January	4,281	4,115	3,693	3,575	2,379	2,324	2,518	2,469	1,902	1,791	1,175	1,106
February	4,397	4,242	3,752	3,614	2,601	2,497	2,448	2,347	1,796	1,745	1,304	1,267
March	4,454	4,332			2,927	2,796			1,527	1,536		
April	4,471	4,311			2,950	2,765			1,521	1,546		
May	4,715	4,474			3,141	2,897			1,574	1,577		
June	4,564	4,346			3,095	2,862			1,469	1,484		
July	3,303	3,870			2,254	2,530			1,049	1,340		
August	4,601	4,401			3,139	3,001			1,462	1,400		
September	4,167	4,265			2,715	2,871			1,452	1,394		
October	4,236	4,194			2,737	2,853			1,499	1,341		
November	3,798	3,946			2,507	2,678			1,291	1,268		
December	3,420	3,823			2,302	2,627			1,118	1,196		
	Man-made fibers				Other fibers				Total fibers			
January	6,886	6,859	7,761	7,730	1,450	1,434	1,243	1,229	12,617	12,408	12,697	12,534
February	6,442	6,429	8,236	8,220	1,502	1,388	1,269	1,173	12,341	12,059	13,257	13,007
March	6,550	6,226			1,486	1,365			12,490	11,923		
April	6,829	6,795			1,433	1,278			12,733	12,384		
May	7,038	6,907			1,428	1,313			13,181	12,694		
June	6,926	6,647			1,358	1,312			12,848	12,305		
July	5,698	6,865			1,079	1,292			10,080	12,027		
August	7,333	6,919			1,398	1,379			13,332	12,699		
September	6,829	6,630			1,247	1,339			12,243	12,234		
October	7,845	7,291			1,400	1,457			13,481	12,942		
November	7,522	7,530			1,288	1,396			12,608	12,872		
December	6,902	7,861			1,302	1,434			11,624	13,118		

Table 21.—U.S. consumption of fibers: Total and per capita

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population July 1[1]	Cotton			Wool			Rayon and acetate			Non-cellulosic man-made fibers			Man-made fiber waste			Flax and silk			All fibers	
		Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percent age of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total[2]	Per capita[3]
	Million	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*
											Domestic[4]										
1958	174.1	3,729.0	63.8	21.4	416.7	7.1	2.4	1,123.4	19.2	6.4	579.4	9.9	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,848.5	33.6
1959	177.1	[5]4,274.4	62.4	24.1	557.3	8.1	3.1	1,266.9	18.5	7.1	752.6	11.0	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,851.2	38.7
1960	180.7	[5]4,232.8	64.3	23.4	538.5	8.2	3.0	1,049.2	15.9	5.8	766.0	11.6	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,586.4	36.4
1961	183.7	[5]4,048.5	61.6	22.0	535.0	8.1	2.9	1,121.1	17.1	6.1	870.6	13.2	4.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,575.3	35.8
1962	186.5	4,277.5	59.4	22.9	570.4	7.9	3.1	1,259.9	17.5	6.7	1,093.0	15.2	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,200.8	38.6
1963	189.2	4,136.7	55.8	21.9	558.7	7.5	2.9	1,440.6	19.4	7.6	1,273.6	17.2	6.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,409.6	39.2
1964	191.9	4,331.3	54.6	22.6	490.8	6.2	2.6	1,528.6	19.2	8.0	1,575.1	19.9	8.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,925.9	41.3
1965	194.3	4,664.4	53.3	24.0	531.1	6.1	2.7	1,572.0	17.9	8.1	1,992.1	22.7	10.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,759.6	45.1
1966	196.6	4,951.3	52.5	25.2	504.3	5.3	2.6	1,616.7	17.2	8.2	2,356.5	25.0	12.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,428.8	48.0
1967	198.7	4,678.0	50.0	23.5	427.3	4.6	2.2	1,522.4	16.3	7.7	2,728.7	29.2	13.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,356.4	47.1
1968	200.7	4,432.2	43.2	22.1	466.3	4.5	2.3	1,730.4	16.9	8.6	3,639.4	35.4	18.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,268.3	51.2
1969	202.7	4,188.9	40.7	20.7	433.6	4.2	2.1	1,655.1	16.1	8.2	4,008.4	39.0	19.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,285.9	50.7
1970	204.9	4,078.6	40.3	19.9	349.4	3.5	1.7	1,472.2	14.6	7.2	4,211.3	41.6	20.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,111.5	49.3
1971	207.0	4,212.6	37.2	20.4	269.1	2.4	1.3	1,575.6	13.9	7.6	5,259.7	46.5	25.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,317.0	54.7
1972[8] ...	208.8	4,161.5	33.8	19.9	276.9	2.2	1.3	1,486.1	12.1	7.1	6,387.3	51.9	30.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,312.4	59.0
											Mill[6]										
1958	174.1	3,866.9	64.8	22.2	331.1	5.5	1.9	1,127.2	18.9	6.5	575.3	9.6	3.3	61.7	1.0	.4	9.4	.2	.1	5,971.5	34.3
1959	177.1	4,334.5	63.3	24.5	435.3	6.4	2.5	1,252.4	18.3	7.1	741.4	10.8	4.2	70.9	1.0	.4	11.8	.2	.1	6,846.3	38.7
1960	180.7	4,190.9	64.6	23.2	411.0	6.3	2.3	1,055.4	16.3	5.8	761.6	11.7	4.2	57.7	.9	.3	11.6	.2	.1	6,488.3	35.9
1961	183.7	4,081.5	62.2	22.2	412.1	6.3	2.2	1,128.0	17.2	6.1	861.4	13.1	4.7	65.2	1.0	.4	12.7	.2	.1	6,560.9	35.7
1962	186.5	4,188.0	59.5	22.5	429.1	6.1	2.3	1,263.4	17.9	6.8	1,075.6	15.3	5.8	73.8	1.0	.4	12.4	.2	.1	7,042.3	37.8
1963	189.2	4,040.2	55.8	21.4	411.7	5.7	2.2	1,440.2	19.9	7.6	1,257.5	17.3	6.6	77.3	1.1	.4	13.1	.2	.1	7,240.0	38.3
1964	191.9	4,244.4	54.6	22.1	356.7	4.6	1.9	1,516.3	19.5	7.9	1,554.8	20.0	8.1	91.1	1.2	.5	14.2	.2	.1	7,777.5	40.5
1965	194.3	4,477.5	52.7	23.0	387.0	4.6	2.0	1,550.4	18.2	8.0	1,961.5	23.1	10.1	102.2	1.2	.5	13.3	.2	.1	8,491.9	43.7
1966	196.6	4,630.5	51.4	23.6	370.2	4.1	1.9	1,591.1	17.7	8.1	2,300.2	25.5	11.7	98.8	1.1	.5	14.7	.2	.1	9,005.5	45.8
1967	198.7	4,423.0	49.2	22.3	312.5	3.5	1.6	1,500.2	16.7	7.6	2,621.1	29.1	13.2	124.0	1.4	.6	10.4	.1	.1	8,991.2	45.3
1968	200.7	4,146.5	42.3	20.7	329.7	3.4	1.6	1,688.0	17.2	8.4	3,462.1	35.4	17.3	155.4	1.6	.8	12.2	.1	.1	9,793.9	48.8
1969	202.7	3,933.0	40.1	19.4	312.8	3.2	1.5	1,614.9	16.5	8.0	3,798.1	38.7	18.7	139.2	1.4	.7	9.9	.1	([7])	9,808.0	48.4
1970	204.9	3,814.6	39.9	18.6	240.3	2.5	1.2	1,414.4	14.8	6.9	3,948.5	41.3	19.3	138.4	1.4	.7	7.9	.1	([7])	9,564.1	46.7
1971	207.0	3,946.3	37.0	19.1	191.5	1.8	.9	1,489.4	13.9	7.2	4,859.6	45.5	23.5	185.0	1.7	.9	7.2	.1	([7])	10,679.0	51.6
1972[8] ...	208.8	3,841.3	33.0	18.4	218.6	1.9	1.0	1,413.3	12.1	6.8	5,952.9	51.2	28.5	204.4	1.8	1.0	7.8	.1	([7])	11,638.5	55.7

[1]Including Armed Forces overseas, and Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960. [2]Totals made from unrounded data. [3]Total consumption divided by population. [4]"Domestic" consumption refers to mill consumption adjusted for the raw fiber equivalent of net U.S. trade in textile manufactures. Rayon and acetate data and non-cellulosic man-made fiber data includes fiber waste. "All fibers" data exclude flax and silk. [5]Includes picker lap. [6]"Mill" consumption of cotton is the weight of running bales adjusted for tare. Wool data include apparel and carpet wool scoured basis. Rayon and acetate data and non-cellulosic man-made fiber data (includes glass) are U.S. producers' domestic shipments plus imports for consumption. Man-made fibers waste data are producers' waste consumed by mills (excludes glass). Flax and silk data are imports for consumption. [7]Less than 0.05 pound. [8]Preliminary.

Man-made fibers, *Textile Organon*, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.; all other, Bureau of the Census reports.

Table 22.—U.S. production of woolen and worsted woven goods[1]

Fabric	1971	1972	1971	1972				Change
			Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	1972 to 1971
	1,000 linear yards	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*Percent*
Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt)	113,290	102,160	21,056	25,643	27,680	22,219	26,618	-9.8
Apparel fabrics	108,851	96,200	20,108	24,160	26,243	20,735	25,064	-11.6
Government orders	670	(2)	492	359	(2)	(2)	(2)	---
Other than Government orders	108,181	95,841	19,616	23,801	26,243	20,733	25,064	-11.4
Men's and boys' clothing	47,570	33,499	7,067	8,985	9,359	7,182	7,973	-29.6
Less than 9 oz.	5,135	1,650	1,256	817	382	358	93	-67.9
Worsted	4,948	1,549	1,239	793	337	326	93	-68.7
Woolen	187	101	17	24	45	32	---	-46.0
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	31,816	20,975	4,060	5,613	5,556	4,382	5,424	-34.1
Worsted	21,263	11,497	2,328	3,720	3,449	2,362	1,966	-45.9
Woolen	10,553	9,478	1,732	1,893	2,107	2,020	3,458	-10.2
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	4,197	4,278	592	674	1,195	1,091	1,318	+1.9
Worsted	2,531	3,266	330	456	944	918	948	+29.0
Woolen	1,666	1,012	262	218	251	173	370	-39.3
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	5,069	5,370	902	1,573	1,919	1,050	828	+5.9
Worsted	439	630	142	124	173	172	161	+43.5
Woolen	4,630	4,740	760	1,449	1,746	878	667	+2.4
20 oz. up to 26 oz.	1,173	1,044	218	281	262	245	256	-11.0
26 oz. and over	117	182	39	27	45	56	54	+55.6
Women's and children's clothing	60,674	62,342	12,549	14,816	16,884	13,551	17,091	+2.8
Less than 9 oz.	3,152	3,362	887	923	843	754	842	+6.7
Worsted	949	570	207	194	152	177	47	-39.9
Woolen	2,203	2,792	680	729	691	577	795	+26.7
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	19,789	18,617	2,969	3,298	4,373	4,130	6,816	-5.9
Worsted	353	718	62	142	173	256	147	+103.4
Woolen	19,436	17,899	2,907	3,156	4,200	3,824	6,669	-7.9
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	1,772	3,265	393	671	1,283	813	498	+84.3
Worsted	292	571	118	77	202	199	93	+95.6
Woolen	1,480	2,694	275	594	1,081	614	405	+82.0
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	12,554	13,232	2,580	3,307	3,949	2,956	3,020	+5.4
Worsted	1,685	1,873	391	350	495	435	593	+11.2
Woolen	10,869	11,359	2,189	2,957	3,454	2,521	2,427	+4.5
20 oz. and over	23,407	23,866	5,720	6,617	6,436	4,898	5,915	+2.0
Nonapparel fabrics	4,439	5,960	948	1,483	1,437	1,486	1,554	+34.3
Blanketing	3,276	3,950	640	1,021	975	993	961	+20.6
Other	1,163	2,010	308	462	462	493	593	+72.8
				1000 pounds				
Woven felts	7,510	7,698	1,910	2,049	1,903	1,782	1,964	+2.5
Papermakers	5,775	(2)	1,460	1,478	(2)	(2)	(2)	---
All others	1,735	(2)	450	571	(2)	(2)	(2)	---

[1] Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics[2]	Wool blankets[3]	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit[4]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1968	6,622	10,850	32,696	874	32,845	8,513
1969	4,496	8,602	29,197	1,012	30,601	10,872
1970	4,406	8,092	23,943	1,004	25,207	12,917
1971	2,752	7,665	11,720	679	21,323	9,895
1972	425	6,312	8,765	707	19,972	7,487
1972						
January	34	515	564	73	924	400
February	3	439	531	41	668	307
March	74	425	965	47	713	443
April	21	366	933	21	645	263
May	64	669	736	29	811	297
June	39	532	909	48	1,809	503
July	36	585	772	54	2,384	911
August	67	575	939	76	3,118	1,148
September	15	517	714	90	2,519	920
October	17	701	546	59	2,347	875
November	23	503	625	99	2,271	902
December	33	485	530	69	1,764	517
1973[8]						
January	82	428	719	35	961	405
February	7	426	728	29	579	352
January-February						
1972	37	954	1,095	114	1,592	707
1973[8]	89	854	1,447	64	1,540	757

Year and month	Other manufactures[5]	Sub-total	Noils	Wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1968	2,549	94,949	27,011	14,669	9,338	145,967
1969	2,235	87,015	22,881	10,633	9,141	129,670
1970	2,563	78,132	20,026	10,619	7,783	116,560
1971	3,039	57,073	15,489	7.987	9,156	89,705
1972	3,272	46,940	21,773	10,589	12,289	91,591
1972						
January	209	2,719	2,313	603	1,206	6,841
February	219	2,208	2,033	1,118	891	6,250
March	297	2,964	1,936	777	924	6,601
April	244	2,493	1,411	1,060	775	5,739
May	326	2,932	1,436	990	1,100	6,458
June	405	4,245	1,997	1,159	1,026	8,427
July	386	5,128	1,880	788	954	8,750
August	391	6,314	1,707	809	974	9,894
September	271	5,046	1,715	660	870	8,291
October	286	4,831	1,535	788	1,112	8,266
November	177	4,600	2,464	1,042	1,379	9,485
December	62	3,460	1,346	705	1,081	6,592
1973[8]						
January	80	2,710	1,888	1,054	1,163	6,815
February	89	2,210	1,518	962	679	5,369
January-February						
1972	428	4,927	4,346	1,721	2,097	13,091
1973[8]	169	4,920	3,406	2,016	1,842	12,184

See footnotes end of table 24.

Table 24.—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1968	461	367	496	207	472	573
1969	538	594	395	188	303	716
1970	804	297	403	164	305	688
1971	5,109	305	469	157	306	649
1972[8]	25,512	563	600	87	431	916
1972[8]						
January	2,455	12	25	13	30	29
February	1,485	3	37	16	20	46
March	2,611	11	28	10	24	45
April	2,162	69	30	3	39	72
May	1,931	55	39	6	26	78
June	2,702	38	42	3	29	77
July	2,931	39	55	7	15	62
August	2,351	51	36	5	23	98
September	2,151	83	40	5	60	92
October	1,569	49	80	5	72	114
November	2,072	72	78	7	44	125
December	1,092	81	110	7	49	78
1973[8]						
January	1,806	43	67	6	24	67
February	1,135	16	65	6	27	124
January-February						
1972[8]	3,940	15	62	29	50	75
1973[8]	2,941	59	132	12	51	191

Year and month	Other manufactures[7]	Felts	Sub-total	Noils and wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1968	961	1,349	4,886	3,635	818	9,339
1969	921	548	4,203	3,686	1,004	8,893
1970	769	650	4,080	2,484	860	7,424
1971	798	432	8,225	2,616	1,205	12,046
1972[8]	910	456	29,475	2,755	1,066	33,296
1972[8]						
January	84	34	2,682	145	67	2,894
February	81	19	1,707	200	76	1,983
March	125	23	2,877	266	92	3,235
April	53	39	2,467	203	69	2,739
May	84	70	2,289	207	111	2,607
June	69	15	2,975	426	76	3,477
July	66	39	3,214	150	70	3,434
August	61	52	2,677	98	61	2,836
September	67	40	2,538	137	67	2,742
October	106	23	2,018	214	123	2,355
November	54	52	2,504	458	158	3,120
December	60	50	1,527	251	96	1,874
1973[8]						
January	57	79	2,149	178	140	2,467
February	185	12	1,570	104	144	1,818
January-February						
1972[8]	165	53	4,389	345	143	4,877
1973[8]	242	91	3,719	282	284	4,285

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. [3] Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. [4] Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. [5] Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. [6] Not including rags. [7] Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. [8] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.—U.S. exports: Raw wool and mohair, clean content, and tops of wool and other animal fibers, selected countries

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1972				Jan.-Feb.	
									Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	1972	1973
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
							Mohair							
United Kingdom	4,128	6,702	6,429	9,432	4,375	7,517	9,204	15,354	6,167	3,821	1,926	3,440	4,918	1,756
Italy	144	269	781	1,660	1,542	764	410	1,344	607	108	176	453	554	131
West Germany	546	177	189	362	106	162	383	629	226	126	48	229	197	44
France	17	---	---	260	207	330	561	596	122	110	78	286	122	80
Japan	713	1,102	576	1,041	203	602	223	318	123	52	54	89	91	144
Switzerland	132	133	368	475	156	459	760	191	191	---	---	---	131	20
Spain	188	212	262	309	98	126	194	105	53	18	26	9	35	---
Canada	42	54	43	69	93	74	84	98	15	7	---	76	15	5
Mexico	323	268	224	175	70	124	82	90	---	57	16	17	---	---
Netherlands	180	395	375	299	65	101	28	61	54	---	7	---	54	---
Belgium	1,241	612	762	803	201	274	181	43	19	24	---	---	---	---
Other	36	29	89	120	13	38	89	17	---	17	---	---	---	1
Total	7,690	9,953	10,098	15,005	7,129	10,571	12,199	18,846	7,576	4,340	2,331	4,599	6,116	2,181
							Wool							
United Kingdom	---	---	18	28	---	---	1,180	4,664	1,522	1,864	1,162	117	1,092	56
West Germany	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,911	2,279	1,556	475	225	22	1,305	19
Belgium	---	---	---	---	---	---	39	1,787	1,236	218	304	30	802	---
France	---	---	---	2	---	---	528	1,704	599	475	630	---	599	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	309	52	213	44	---	6	---
Canada	69	36	67	179	86	56	65	192	159	23	---	10	69	---
Netherlands	---	16	---	---	---	---	96	129	---	31	97	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	54	54	---	---	---	54	2
Spain	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34	---	---	---	34	---	---
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	31	1	---	29	1	1	1
Other	548	34	17	334	110	144	440	41	12	21	2	7	8	3
Total	617	86	102	543	196	200	6,318	11,224	5,191	3,320	2,493	220	3,936	81
							Tops							
Japan	---	---	---	16	15	---	537	11,283	3,653	2,912	3,577	1,140	2,533	1,012
West Germany	---	---	---	---	17	---	2,627	6,339	1,102	1,566	1,793	1,878	639	849
Canada	253	199	159	170	251	398	321	2,120	397	777	418	527	205	292
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	---	---	87	1,566	166	541	476	383	---	497
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	294	1,006	271	210	486	40	75	---
France	---	---	37	34	28	---	331	884	540	265	64	16	208	---
Belgium	---	---	---	---	72	---	---	572	36	219	141	176	36	---
Italy	---	13	26	---	---	---	561	318	66	86	89	77	---	43
Greece	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	266	82	54	96	33	82	---
China (Taiwan)	---	---	---	---	---	---	37	260	42	21	154	43	42	43
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	252	40	---	43	169	---	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	159	---	82	---	77	---	153
Other	73	152	138	145	95	44	52	210	109	23	67	12	97	29
Total	326	364	360	365	478	442	4,847	25,235	6,504	6,756	7,404	4,571	3,917	2,918

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 26.—Production of wool and hair tops, worsted and woolen yarn, and wool woven fabrics, selected countries

Country	Year			1971	1972				Change	
	1970	1971	1972	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Oct.-Dec. 1972 to Oct.-Dec. 1971	1972 to 1971
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
					Tops					
United Kingdom	175.7	145.9	165.6	36.4	41.0	42.8	39.7	41.9	+15.1	+13.5
France	224.7	243.2	245.4	65.5	69.9	68.3	48.1	59.1	-9.8	+.9
Japan	329.4	306.2	324.1	78.0	76.9	81.8	82.0	83.3	+6.8	+5.9
Italy	145.3	119.3	144.8	33.1	35.5	35.7	31.5	42.1	+27.2	+21.4
United States	106.5	72.3	86.0	15.9	19.8	24.0	21.6	20.3	+27.7	+19.0
West Germany	94.4	108.9	122.8	30.2	30.6	30.4	30.6	31.1	+3.0	+12.8
Belgium	54.7	37.5	35.3	9.3	9.7	9.3	7.1	9.3	---	-5.9
Australia	40.8	29.8	---	7.1	7.5	8.8	10.8	---	---	---
Uruguay	32.8	31.3	28.7	8.6	7.3	7.9	7.1	5.3	-38.4	-8.3
Total	1,204.4	1,094.6	[1] 1,152.7	284.1	298.3	309.3	278.5	[1] 292.4	[1] +5.6	[1] +8.3
					Worsted yarn					
United Kingdom	202.6	195.1	206.8	52.0	51.4	51.8	48.5	55.3	+6.4	+6.0
Italy	236.1	240.7	291.7	68.3	73.6	72.3	62.4	83.6	+22.4	+21.2
France	224.7	239.6	245.4	65.9	66.4	65.9	45.4	67.7	+2.7	+2.4
West Germany	187.0	199.1	216.1	54.9	57.8	56.9	49.4	55.1	+.4	+8.5
Japan	291.2	292.8	324.7	77.2	75.6	81.1	82.9	85.1	+10.2	+10.9
Belgium	125.9	138.9	127.9	37.7	36.8	33.5	26.5	31.1	-17.5	-7.9
Netherlands	19.0	20.3	19.0	5.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	5.1	-10.5	-6.4
Australia	19.8	19.4	---	5.3	4.2	5.3	5.5	---	---	---
Total	1,306.3	1,345.9	[1] 1,431.6	367.0	371.1	371.7	324.3	[1] 383.0	[1] +5.9	[1] +7.9
					Woolen Yarn					
United Kingdom	297.4	300.5	301.8	76.5	74.1	78.0	68.6	81.1	+6.0	+.4
Italy	305.6	302.3	327.6	80.2	84.2	81.8	71.0	90.6	+13.0	+8.4
France	90.6	95.0	97.9	25.1	26.2	27.1	18.5	25.8	+2.8	+3.1
West Germany	107.1	104.5	99.0	26.9	26.2	26.5	21.8	24.3	-10.0	-5.3
Japan	109.1	102.5	107.6	24.3	25.4	28.0	27.1	27.3	+12.4	+5.0
Belgium	53.1	60.0	65.9	16.8	17.2	17.9	13.7	17.0	+1.2	+9.8
Netherlands	28.0	28.0	28.9	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.2	7.3	-5.2	+3.2
Australia	41.2	42.3	---	11.2	8.6	11.5	12.6	---	---	---
Total	1,032.1	1,035.1	[1] 1,028.7	268.7	269.4	278.5	239.5	[1] 273.4	[1] +6.2	[1] +3.6
					Woven fabrics					
	Million square yards	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*		
United States	291.9	183.6	158.9	34.2	41.6	44.0	37.2	35.2	+2.9	-13.5
United Kingdom	277.1	245.8	243.3	62.1	58.0	59.3	59.6	66.4	+6.9	-1.0
Japan	509.1	507.0	651.9	132.4	155.2	166.0	165.2	165.5	+25.0	+28.6
France	180.0	203.4	222.0	57.6	57.6	59.6	42.6	62.2	+8.0	+9.1
West Germany	147.3	152.4	159.4	41.0	39.6	42.8	37.4	39.6	-3.4	+4.6
Netherlands	48.1	51.5	48.4	14.0	8.1	11.7	10.3	12.6	-10.0	-6.0
Australia	32.1	26.2	---	7.1	5.9	6.9	7.1	---	---	---
Total	1,485.7	1,369.9	[1] 1,483.9	348.4	366.2	390.4	359.4	[1] 381.5	[1] +11.8	[1] +10.4
Belgium (Mil. lb.)	32.4	32.6	32.2	8.6	8.2	8.2	7.1	8.6	---	-1.2
Italy (Mil. lb.)	255.5	249.1	276.0	64.2	69.0	68.1	61.1	77.6	+20.9	+10.8

[1] Total excludes Australia.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 27.—Production of man-made fibers, United States

Year	Cellulosic fibers				
	Rayon		Acetate		Total rayon and acetate
	Filament yarn and monofilament	Staple and tow	Filament yarn and monofilament	Staple and tow	
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1960	426.3	314.0	228.2	60.0	1,028.5
1961	392.7	400.5	249.0	53.0	1,095.2
1962	420.4	500.0	305.7	46.0	1,272.1
1963	400.2	579.1	309.5	60.0	1,348.8
1964	411.6	594.3	365.9	60.0	1,431.8
1965	433.8	648.0	391.2	54.0	1,527.0
1966	405.5	659.2	394.3	60.0	1,519.0
1967	309.1	603.4	425.6	50.0	1,388.1
1968	365.3	739.1	439.9	50.0	1,594.3
1969	319.2	758.8	455.2	43.0	1,576.2
1970	267.6	607.4	463.2	35.0	1,373.2
1971	303.4	611.7	449.3	28.0	1,392.4
1972[1]	251.7	713.2	401.4	28.0	1,394.3

Year	Non-cellulosic fibers			Textile glass fiber	Total man-made fiber
	Filament yarn and monofilament	Staple and tow	Total		
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1960	437.4	239.8	677.2	177.0	1,882.7
1961	497.2	253.7	750.9	149.3	1,995.4
1962	627.4	345.5	972.9	190.3	2,435.3
1963	712.8	443.2	1,156.0	191.9	2,696.7
1964	847.6	559.1	1,406.7	239.5	3,078.0
1965	997.7	782.4	1,780.1	282.3	3,589.4
1966	1,164.7	918.1	2,082.8	332.4	3,934.2
1967	1,215.4	1,137.9	2,353.3	308.8	4,050.2
1968	1,662.1	1,567.3	3,229.4	402.7	5,226.4
1969	1,766.9	1,761.0	3,527.9	501.4	5,605.5
1970	1,793.4	1,792.8	3,586.2	467.3	5,426.7
1971	2,187.9	2,104.9	4,292.8	468.2	6,153.4
1972[1]	2,773.3	2,582.4	5,355.7	570.6	7,320.6

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from *Textile Organon.*

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